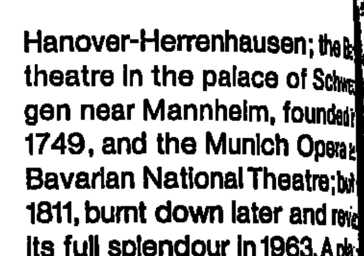
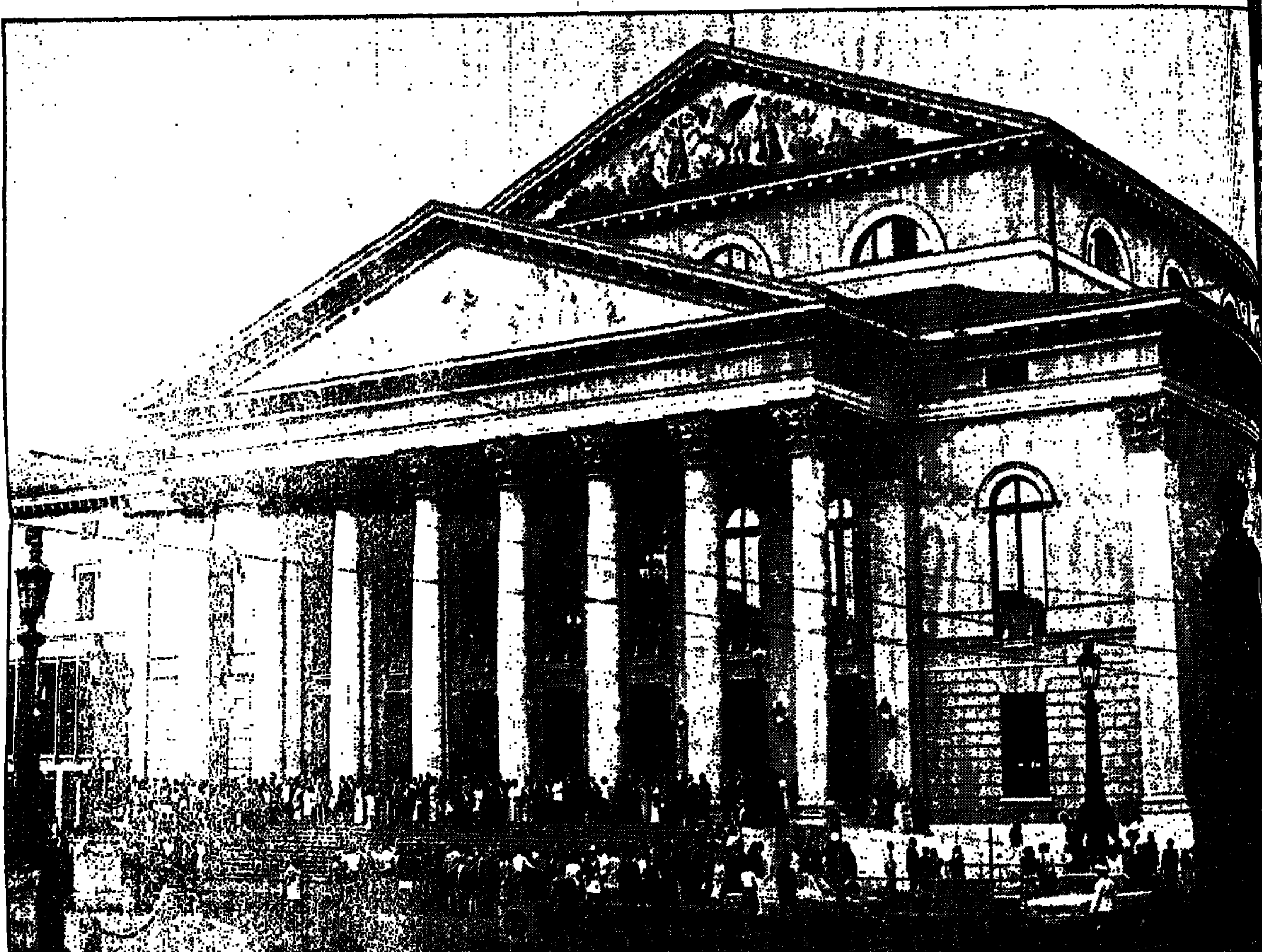
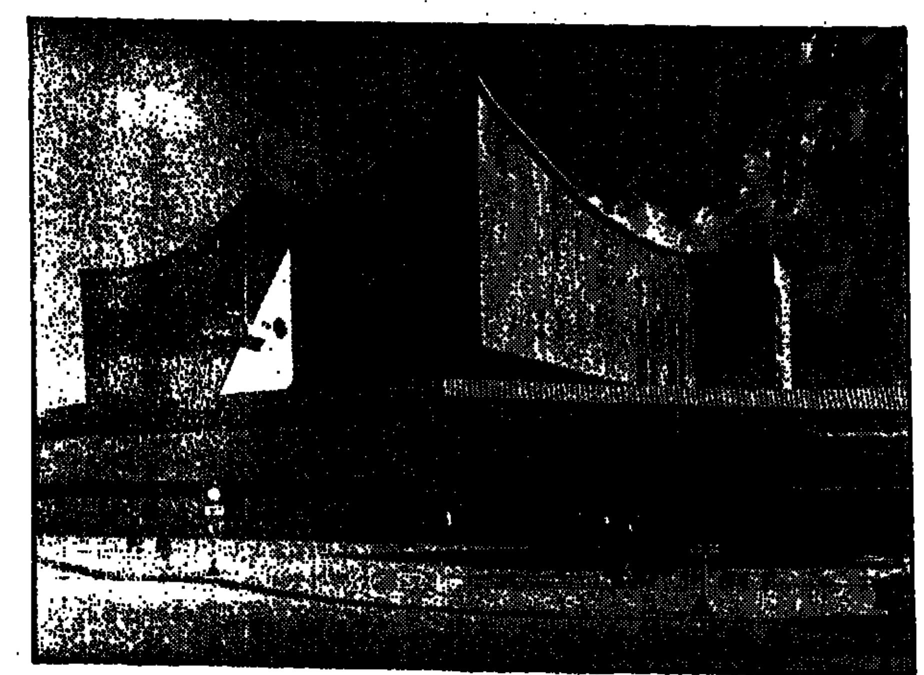
# Music and theatre in Germany

As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kemperplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäbisch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in Hanover-Herrenhausen; the [illegible] theatre in the palace of Schw[illegible]gen near Mannheim, founded in 1749, and the Munich Opera [illegible] Bavarian National Theatre; bu[illegible] 1811, burnt down later and rev[illegible] its full splendour in 1963. A pla[illegible] grand and elegant music fest[illegible]







*National-Oper*, Munich

*Philharmonie*, Berlin



# The German Tribune

Hamburg, 5 April 1981
Twentieth Year - No. 983 - By air

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## Growing pressure over missile issue

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

The official position in Bonn is still that Moscow will soon start negotiating seriously with Washington about the reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe. This would recognise both parts of the Nato modernisation decision as the basis for negotiation.

However, behing the scenes there is general agreement — from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Egon Bahr — that the Nato deadline, the end of 1983, is somewhat short.

This is why left-wing Social Democrats are beginning to press for action. The Baden-Württemberg *Land* executive has said that it wants the SPD party conference in Munich at the beginning of next year to examine how seriously the Americans are taking the premises of the modernisation decision.

Washington is aware of this pressure in West Germany and has replied with the general accusation that pacifist and neutralist tendencies are at work in West Germany and in Europe and that they are playing into the hands of the Soviet Union.

The war of words that the Reagan administration declared on Moscow shortly after coming to power is thus threatening to spread to the Nato allies, with accusations of unreliability and disloyalty in the air.

The reason for these increasing differences of opinion within Nato and between Washington and Bonn are a West German misapprehension about the aims of American policy and the erroneous belief that West German and Western European policies can and must move, if not force, the Reagan administration to continue unconditionally detente policy.

The Americans have replied by saying that they no longer want to pursue detente in the old style. In reply to the argument that they are aiming to achieve military hegemony, they argue that they want to be an equal super power, not the second most powerful country.

Only when they have achieved this equality, they argue, is there any point in negotiating with the Soviets about arms control and the reduction of medium-range weapons in Europe.

Until then, they say, they will keep in touch with Moscow. But this is course not the same as the intensive negotiations the Europeans would like to see.

The principle of connection is also seen differently in the USA. This principle requires that the Soviet Union make concessions, and this is something that it does not normally do voluntarily.

President Reagan has already said that the prospects for a summit meeting between himself and Brezhnev would be helped if there were some Soviet concessions in Afghanistan.

Possibly the Americans wish to wait first and see how much patience the Soviets show with Poland before they start negotiating seriously about medium-range weapons. Finally the Americans wonder why the Western Europeans tolerated the Russian refusal to negotiate on medium-range weapons so long and so patiently. However, as soon as Washington hesitates, it comes under attack from its European allies, the Americans complain.

When one examines all these questions and counter-questions, it becomes clear that the Nato double decision is in danger. Desirable though it would be to open negotiations immediately to prevent an arms race, the deadline Nato set is beginning to look short, because Moscow has refused for so long.

Nonetheless, negotiations — even though they will in all probability lead nowhere — are of vital importance for the alliance: without East-West talks, the "tough part" of the modernisation would be very difficult to implement: there would be a massive wave of protest in West Germany and other Western European countries. And this would not be in Washington's interest.

*Rudolph Bernhard*
(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 26 March 1981)

## IN THIS ISSUE





Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel (right) talks with his American counterpart, Caspar Weinberger, in Washington.



**Meeting at the top**

European heads of government, heads of state and foreign ministers in Maastricht last month for the summit meeting. See page 2. (Photos: dpa)

## Apel puts his viewpoints across

WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE

Bonn Defence Minister Hans Apel has found that Caspar Weinberger is a good listener. This may surprise some.

The US Defence Secretary blotted his copybook recently by insistently making references to the neutron bomb — much to the annoyance of his colleague, Mr Haig.

Herr Apel has now made some corrections to the American's image of German defence policies. After these talks, the Pentagon leadership is now more aware of how military matters have to be presented to the population and how Bonn has regularly increased its annual contribution to Nato.

Apel's arguments were, in his own words and in the American's words, listened to without objections. Even more, great satisfaction was expressed.

This does not however mean that all problems between the two countries have been completely cleared up. The best example of a continuing source of possible disagreement is the Nato modernisation decision, which was to be coupled with an offer of negotiations to the Soviet Union.

US special envoy Eagleburger, who will lead Nato discussions on preparations for US Soviet talks in Brussels, does not believe that serious negotiations with the Soviet Union will begin

Continued on page 2

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Bonn looks again at EEC policies as summit talks bog down

The European Community summit in Maastricht only seemed to end in deadlock. Behind the smoke raised by the United Kingdom's inconsiderate behaviour in the fisheries dispute, it became clear that the Chancellor and Foreign Minister Genscher are changing the direction of their EEC policy.

They believe that the attempt to bring the European allies together by means of the meticulous detailed work of the Brussels Council of Ministers has failed.

They cannot and do not wish to abandon this attempt, but they are no longer prepared to beat their heads against a brick wall for the sake of it. And they are even more determined not to sink more West German money into it.

In Bonn, agreements within the framework of the Rome Treaties will no longer be regarded as the centre of Bonn EEC policy.

West Germany's main interest as an EEC member is in cooperation in foreign policy within the organisation.

This change of heart means that Bonn is following the example of its two most important partners, the United Kingdom and France, who have always regarded what is called "European unification policy" only as a kind of inter-



national financial balancing-out process and a provider of sales guarantees for surplus agricultural production.

Neither the Chancellor nor the Foreign Minister have ever been fanatical EEC supporters, and this is truer of Schmidt and many Social Democrats than Genscher and the FDP.

But, unlike the other big guns in the Council of Ministers, they were always prepared to make further concessions, even when there was a strong whiff of horse-trading. This is now over.

Helmut Schmidt has returned from Maastricht like a defeated man. The "Iron Chancellor", as the British press calls him, avoided confrontation with the Iron Lady in Maastricht.

Schmidt again gave the impression in Maastricht that he is resigned and bemused. But his alleged cowardice in the face of the enemy was purely tactical. If Schmidt had fought the battle and won the day for German fisherman, the price he would have had to pay for this victory later would have been high indeed.

It would have meant that West Germany would not have been able to exert much pressure over steel and agricultural policy, both of which are far more important to this country.

Schmidt made it quite clear to the international press at Maastricht that the Bonn government is disappointed with the Council of Ministers and that Bonn concessions in Brussels have not been heeded.

This means that Bonn can, with a clear conscience, go ahead and prove that it can be every bit as pig-headed in the defence of its own vital interests as London and Paris always have been.

The Bonn government can now show unwonted determination over steel.

Schmidt gave an intimation of tough talking to come at Maastricht. Bonn is going to impose a whole series of vetos in agricultural policy to prevent the EEC from taking more money out of the taxpayer's pocket.

Agriculture Minister Ertl is going to have to block a whole series of proposals in the coming sessions of the Council of Ministers, even if he has to, do so alone. Otherwise it will not be possible to uphold the principle of not giving the EEC any extra money.

From this point of view, the Ge[…] fishermen can be regarded as the […] victims of "good faith" policies […] Council of Ministers.

There will be no "good faith" the[…] future and the fisheries row obv[…] provided a welcome scenario for exp[…] ing to German public opinion why […] is so.

However, trust will continue to […] the essence in the European Com[…] ty, especially when it comes to rep[…] ting the Community's interests […] dealing with the rest of the world[…] particularly the United States.

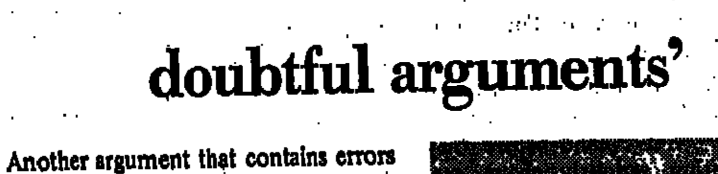
This common approach pres[…] that the heads of government and foreign ministers cultivate good b[…] relations between their states […] means that no Bonn governm[…] whatever party would risk da[…] relations with France or the U[…] Kingdom because of the row in B[…] sels.

Hence the Chancellor's refusal t[…] battle with Margaret Thatcher. It wa[…] a retreat but the logical consequen[…] the decision to shift the emphasi[…] EEC policy.

One cannot sit by the fireside t[…] about aid for Poland and European […] in discussions with the Americans […] arms-control policies if, only a […] hours previously, one has inflicted a […] tentially dangerous defeat on a pa[…] state over fishing quotas.

The West Germans, with their sp[…] interest in the unity of Nato, cannot […] ford this luxury. *Winfried Münst[…]*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 25 March 1[…])



# Anti-missile lobbies 'using doubtful arguments'

German objections to the Nato decision to modernise its medium-range nuclear missile arsenal are growing louder. And the number of politicians who want conditions attached to any stationing of missiles in Germany is on the increase.

Both groups are using arguments that contain errors. Here are some of the worst: one has it that "only the Americans are interested in medium-range missiles. The Europeans only accepted them to please the Americans."

This simply arrogantly disregards some known facts: for years the Soviet Union has been building up on its soil a medium-range weapons potential with which it could one day put pressure on West Europe.

Western Europe has no equivalent weapons, even though the Soviet Union claims that it does: in the shape of the nuclear bombers on American aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and of the F-111 bombers. Medium-range missiles are irrelevant for American defence: Soviet medium-range missiles do not reach the American continent. It is therefore in the interest of Western Europe that this missile gap should be closed.

Another argument that contains errors goes like this: "America does not want parity with the Soviet Union but superiority". Why? The Soviet Union is equal with the United States in terms of strategic or long-range nuclear missiles. In the conventional field, the Soviet Union maintains its grotesque superiority. Up to now, only the Soviet Union has medium-range nuclear weapons. The ending of this monopoly would be a step to restoring the balance between East and West.

3: "America is pursuing confrontation policies under Reagan's leadership — and the installation of medium-range weapons is part of this". There has been confrontation between East and West since the end of the Second World War.

In the seventies, the Soviet Union pressed forward and the United States either stood by and did nothing or retreated: in Indochina and Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. The build-up of the medium-range weapons arsenal by the Soviet Union was also confrontation — a build-up which the West long did nothing to counter — much to the annoyance of Chancellor Schmidt.

4: "The Americans were attempting to avoid negotiations with the Soviet Union about medium-range weapons. This was a violation of one half of the Nato modernisation but also negotiations with the Soviet Union with the aim of making this modernisation superfluous".

This is wrong. The American government is not trying to duck its obligations. But it does not want to become



entangled in negotiations which would block modernisation with the result that Soviet medium-range superiority would go on increasing and become permanent. It is precisely such a Western self-blockade that those political forces who are pressing and even threatening the United States are bringing about.

The danger for Europe is not modernisation without negotiations but endless negotiations without modernisation.

5: "The Reagan government is refusing to implement the Salt II agreement signed by the Carter administration. It was therefore not honouring agreements and thus diminishing Soviet willingness to negotiate on medium-range missiles".

A party can only be said to dishonour an agreement if that agreement has come into force. And the Salt II agreement has not come into force. It has not been through all the stages of US legislation.

The American Congress is not likely to vote for the agreement as it stands at present. So there will have to be new negotiations with Moscow. The United States is prepared in principle to negotiate.

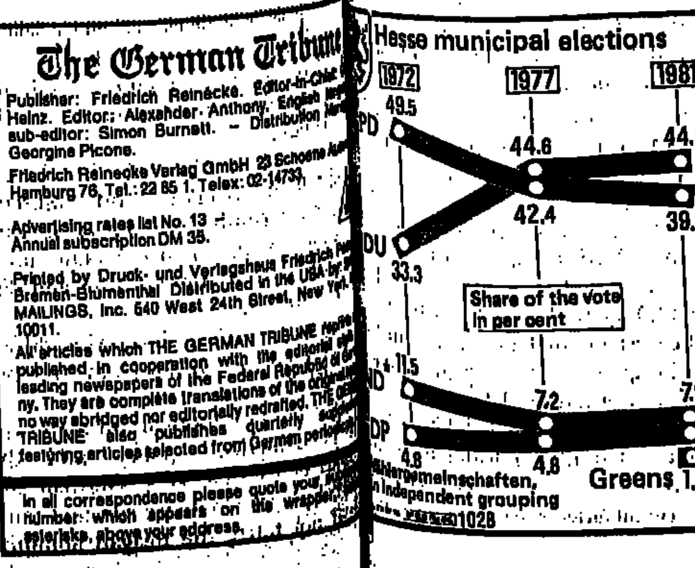
6: "The arms burden should be reduced, not increased". Of course it should, but it takes two to do so — the East and the West.

The Soviet Union, with its gr[…] economic difficulties, has excellent r[…] sons for reducing its over-arma[…] Instead, it is making feverish eff[…] this time in a new field, in which […] West has not even begun to e[…] gain an unattainable lead. In this […] tion the West either has to modernis[…] run the risk of becoming the victim […] Soviet pressure.

7: "The policy of detente gave Europ[…] period of peace in the seventies w[…] America's new arms policy is likely […] destroy". This is the world view o[…] sleepy citizen who snuggles up un[…] the blankets on the first floor of his […] while the foundations of the house […] crumbling beneath him.

The East-West conflict is exhaus[…] Attempting to flee this reality with […] cuses, illusions and resentments ca[…] a long time, appear to succeed. But […] day the Soviet Union would demand […] price — and then the debtor would […] longer have the option of fleeing to […] Bahamas. *Johann Georg Reissm[…]*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Z[…] für Deutschland, 27 March 1[…])



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# Apel's views

Continued from page 1

this year. This does not square with the European idea, which is to get negotiations going as soon as possible.

So it remains to be seen whether the US government has, in fact, learnt the lessons from consultations with its allies and whether it takes the urgent proposals put to it by Apel and others seriously enough. *Emil Bölte*

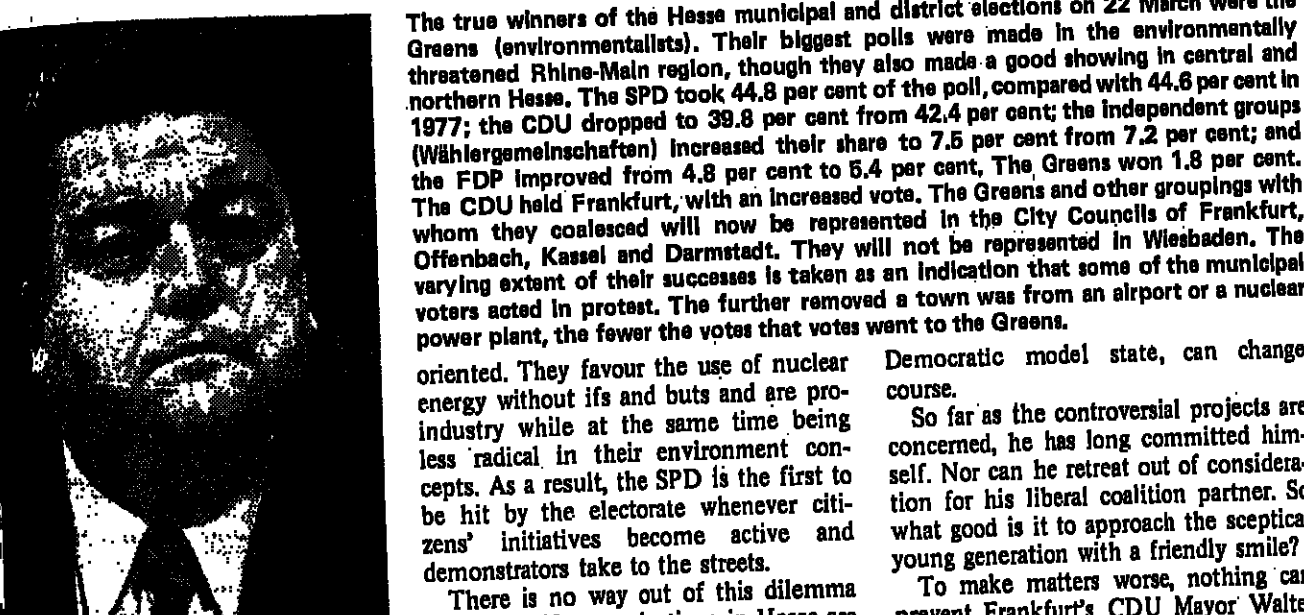
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 26 March 1981)



HOME AFFAIRS

# Performance of Greens highlights Hesse municipal elections

**The true winners of the Hesse municipal and district elections on 22 March were the Greens (environmentalists). Their biggest polls were made in the environmentally threatened Rhine-Main region, though they also made a good showing in central and northern Hesse. The SPD took 44.8 per cent of the poll, compared with 44.6 per cent in 1977; the CDU dropped to 39.8 per cent from 42.4 per cent; the independent groups (Wählergemeinschaften) increased their share to 7.5 per cent from 7.2 per cent; and the FDP improved from 4.8 per cent to 5.4 per cent. The Greens won 1.8 per cent. The CDU held Frankfurt, with an increased vote. The Greens and other groupings with whom they coalesced will now be represented in the City Councils of Frankfurt, Offenbach, Kassel and Darmstadt. They will not be represented in Wiesbaden. The varying extent of their successes is taken as an indication that some of the municipal voters acted in protest. The further removed a town was from an airport or a nuclear power plant, the fewer the votes that votes went to the Greens.**



Holger Börner
(Photos: Marianne von der Lancken, dpa, Poly-Press)

[E]lection day on 22 March was a Black Sunday for Hesse's Social [Dem]ocrats. Though any party can lose [vote]s, a defeat of this magnitude is un[par]alleled.

Hesse Prime Minister Holger Börner [no]w has every reason to worry about the [fut]ure. The autumn of 1982 will see his [SP]D/FDP coalition being weighed by [th]e electorate.

[In] *all likelihood* he still has no idea [ho]w to stop the disastrous trend in time [for th]e state elections. To make matters [wor]se, he cannot be certain that the lib[er]als will enter another coalition with the Social Democrats — especially in [vie]w of the fact that in Frankfurt they [don]'t want to know about such a part[ner]ship.

Why should the liberals commit them[selv]es to a coalition in 1982 with a [par]ty that is tumbling from crisis to cri[sis]. Naturally, municipal elections cannot [be] taken as test balloons. But there can [be] no doubt that the general political [cli]mate has contributed to the defeat of the Hesse SPD. This has been exacer[bat]ed by a number of local and regional [eve]nts that indicate an enormous in[ten]sification of environment conscious[nes]s as evidenced by the success of the [Gree]ns. Whenever the public takes a stand [agai]nst nuclear waste processing plants, [whe]n it fights the government's incon[sist]ent energy policy tooth and nail and [whe]n it wants to protect the environ[men]t from new runways and highways it [usua]lly turns against the SPD.

Conservative voters are usually growth oriented. They favour the use of nuclear energy without ifs and buts and are pro-industry while at the same time being less radical in their environment concepts. As a result, the SPD is the first to be hit by the electorate whenever citizens' initiatives become active and demonstrators take to the streets.

There is no way out of this dilemma and the 1982 state elections in Hesse are bound to show this to the detriment of Holger Börner.

This is why prominent Social Democrats now speak of the necessity to engage in a major dialogue with the Greens and the younger generation as a whole. But this is only a repetition of old slogans that have never been followed up by deeds.

The new SPD manager Peter Glotz, whose reactions are usually extremely sensitive and who has had ample experience in discussions with young citizens, sees this shortcoming and has made it amply clear to his fellow party members who cannot exactly boast of having a nose for current trends.

But is has always been like this: only when dissatisfaction leads to drastic election losses do politicians show a willingness to engage in a dialogue.

The question now is whether Holger Börner, in what was once a Social Democratic model state, can change course.

So far as the controversial projects are concerned, he has long committed himself. Nor can he retreat out of consideration for his liberal coalition partner. So what good is it to approach the sceptical young generation with a friendly smile?

To make matters worse, nothing can prevent Frankfurt's CDU Mayor Walter Wallmann's municipal lustre from affecting Hesse state politics so that even the middle-of-the road voter who is wary of Alfred Dregger's rightist views will find the CDU more palatable.

In any event, the Hesse CDU will soon have to withdraw its chairman, Alfred Dregger, from circulation. Despite his attempts at moderation, he cannot deny his right wing background — a concept that is no longer in demand.

The recent CDU congress in Mannheim clearly showed that Dregger is not the man for whom anybody would predict a great political future.

But Börner is not the only one to be labouring under the municipal defeat. Berlin's Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel is also likely to be upset by the dramatic success of the Greens in Hesse — even if nuclear energy and runways are no issue in Berlin. There is no getting away



Walter Wallmann

from the fact that the Greens and similar groupings are on the march in Berlin as well.

Unless polls are entirely wrong, they will be represented in Berlin's Assembly after the May election.

It is also quite obvious where there votes will come from: the parties now in government.

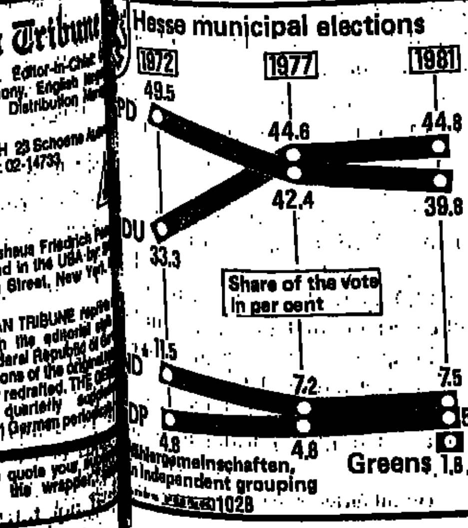
Depending on the success of the Greens in Berlin, the FDP in that city could suffer the same fate as in Frankfurt and be ousted from the Assembly.

And even Vogel, whose qualities even the CDU does not deny, is unlikely to be able to take the SPD sufficiently out of the doldrums to become indispensable as a coalition partner.

This being so, everything is still open in Berlin though one thing is becoming increasingly unlikely unless a minor miracle happens: a new edition of the SPD-FDP coalition.

And a CDU Berlin mayor could be more traumatic to the Bonn coalition than all the internal disputes within the SPD. It is this that has added most to the bleak mood in the chancellery and the SPD head office after the Hesse election. *Helmut Bauer*

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 24 March 1981)




# Survey puts Berlin CDU well out in front

After so many frustrating years in the opposition, the Berlin CDU now feels confident of winning the election on May 10.

The standing ovation that accompanied the election of the CDU's top candidate, Richard von Weizsäcker, as his party's Berlin chairman was a mark of self confidence and anticipated victory.

Just in time for the state party congress, the Berlin Christian Democrats released the results of a survey that showed them in the lead with 49 per cent of the popular vote, the SPD with 33 per cent, 7 per cent going to the FDP and 10 per cent to the alternative groupings.

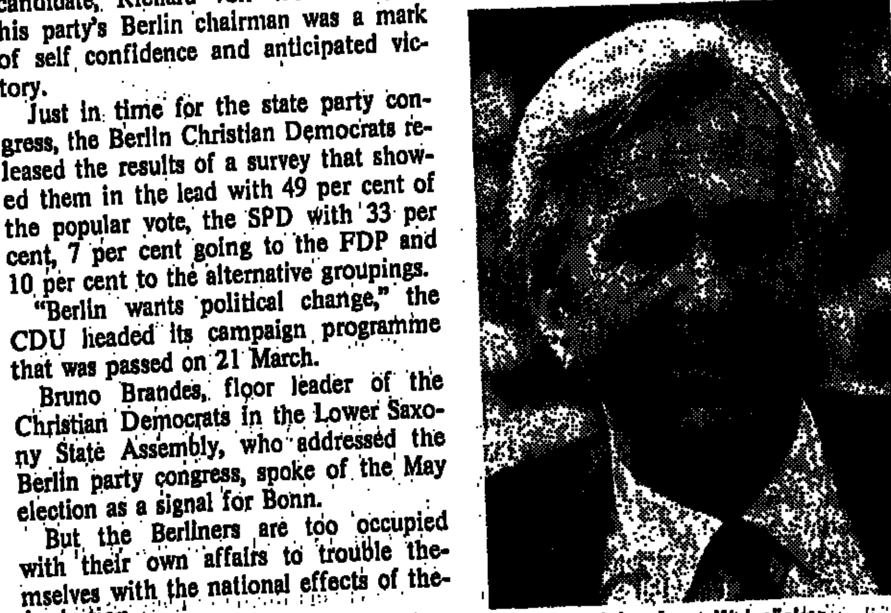
"Berlin wants political change," the CDU headed its campaign programme that was passed on 21 March.

Bruno Brandes, floor leader of the Christian Democrats in the Lower Saxony State Assembly, who addressed the Berlin party congress, spoke of the May election as a signal for Bonn.

But the Berliners are too occupied with their own affairs to trouble themselves with the national effects of their election.

There was to all intents and purposes only one red-hot issue at the Berlin party congress: the squatters and their effect on law and order and, ultimately, the state as a whole.

The realisation that the city has engaged in an entirely wrong housing policy for years and that this is now shaking the very foundations of democracy has made all major political parties concentrate on this one subject.



Richard von Weizsäcker

Von Weizsäcker promised no patent remedy, but he said that, should he be elected, he would steer a new and unequivocal course: Not only houses but the law as well must be revamped.

The Weizsäcker team wants to make individual decisions on every disputed house on the spot — a decision whether to tear down or rehabilitate that would remove uncertainty piece by piece.

In view of the more than 800 untenanted houses, this is an enormous task indeed.

The Berlin CDU is aware of the effectiveness of such a campaign statement because the present legal uncertainty is what is troubling the city.

The Free Democrats and their Social Democratic coalition partners under Hans-Jochen Vogel are clearly on the defensive — both politically and in their dispute with the squatters. The CDU, on the other hand, has a tailwind. Turbulence could, however, come from the alternative groupings if the electorate makes them the element that tips the scales. *Otto Ehlers*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 23 March 1981)

## ■ SECURITY

# Patchwork of different groups in new terror wave, say police

When our movement started back in 1969, this is exactly the kind of situation we dreamed of," former extra-parliamentary opposition (APO) lawyer Horst Mahler recently told the leftist Italian journal *Il Manifesto.*

He was referring to the violence in connection with squatting and anti-nuclear demonstrations.

What he says agrees with the findings of Germany's security agencies, which have now for the first time disclosed their analyses of the situation. Their evaluation differs from that of Interior Minister Gerhart Baum who does not believe that a new wave of terrorism has arrived.

A high-ranking officer of the *Bundeskriminalamt* or Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BKA) recently put it this way: "The militant new groupings do not engage in individual terror, such as the Schleyer kidnapping and murder, but in collective terror directed against specific institutions."

The situation as seen by the security agencies provides a picture full of gaps.

A BKA officer: "We're dealing with a patchwork of different groups and mini-groups which now for the first time have something resembling a mass basis for their actions: numerous peaceful opponents of nuclear energy and squatters form a screen behind which the violent elements can hide from the police."

So far, there is no evidence of these violent elements operating on a supra-regional basis. The five persons who, according to the BKA, have been involved in repeated acts of violence on a national scale belong to different camps in different cities.

So far as the anti-nukes and squatters are concerned, the BKA distinguishes between three groups.

The first (some 85 per cent) are peaceful and earnest demonstrators against nuclear power and the housing shortage.

The second (about 10 per cent) would not commit acts of violence but condones them.

The third, of some 5 per cent, sets out to commit violence from the very beginning.

The second and third groups consist of people who use nuclear power and the housing shortage as a pretext for action against our state and society.

Anti-nukes and the squatters are two separate movements though they overlap on the periphery.

The squatters also encompass followers of the old terrorist movement. Of the 1,300 squatters whose names have been established by the police since January 1980, 70 are part of the Red Army Fraction, the 2nd of June Movement and the Revolutionary Cells; in other words, the terror scene in general, says the BKA.

Veteran terrorists of the Red Army Fraction are eager to get going again.

Some 50,000 to 60,000 people are estimated to be ready to go along with anti-nuclear actions. Here, the number of violent elements is given as be[tween] 2,000 and 3,000.

Though no official figures are [avail]able, experts estimate the housing [acti]vists at about 20,000, of whom [...] tend towards violence.

Most of the squatters are [...] school and university students [...] tween 18 and 25.

They live on government study [...] ances, donations (for example from [...] West Berlin branch of the East G[erman] Communist Party), cleverly misap[propri]ated public funds and — to some [...] — from looting.

Since they reject any form of [disci]pline, central control is unlikely [...] future as well.

APO veteran Cohn-Bendit hol[ds ...] the movement must inevitably be[...] a new guerrilla force.

Whatever the response of the a[uthori]ties, they will always be faced wit[h a si]tuation that must be termed "terro[r]".

The clearing of a house by the p[olice] instantly triggers a chain of [...] transmitted by telephone and t[...] radio and a demonstration imme[...] results, resulting in broken sho[p and] bank windows, Molotov cocktails, [over]turned cars and looting.

The material damage so far h[as been esti]mated at DM3m.

If, on the other hnd, the poli[ce do] not act and if criminal actions [are not] prosecuted a vacuum for crime res[ults].

Statements like these are the o[rder of] the day among squatters: "We [will not] permit anybody to strip us of our [free]doms;" or "We shall counter any [ac]tion by the police with force."

Citizens who reported breaches [of the] law to the police or expressed th[eir in]dignation in letters to newspapers [have] already been beaten up.

"If this isn't terror, I don't know [what] is," says a high-ranking security offic[er].

*Horst Zimmer[mann]*

(Bremer Nachrichten, 24 Ma[rch 1981])

# Freed spy was 'one of the luckier ones'

It's an old truism: spies live dangerously, and it is part of their occupational hazards that they might be arrested, charged, sentenced and ultimately serve a prison term.

Stepping on a state's toes usually gets harsh reaction and draconian punishment; and it is immaterial in such a case whether the spy has actually snuffled out important state secrets and passed them on or whether he has done no more than count the sandwiches in the safe of some minor government office.

Spies who operate in a democracy such as the Federal Republic of Germany have at least the comforting feeling that, should they be caught, they will be subjected to due process of law.

Not so with those who operate in totalitarian states. There they are given short shrift, and frequently not even their bodies are found.

Günter and Christel Guillaume are among the lucky ones. Having managed to penetrate the chancellery under Willy Brandt and having been apprehended later, they were given a fair trial.

Christel Guillaume has now been exchanged against an unknown number of prisoners held in the GDR. But the fact that the swop was made for humanitarian reasons can only relate to those for whose sake Frau Guillaume was released from prison.

It is unlikely that details of the deal will ever be released — on either side of the German-German border.

A single injudicious word could dry up a source of information and endanger people.

It is surprising that modern industrial states with all the possibilities of electronic data processing still depend on spies who operate pretty much along the same lines as depicted in thrillers.

There is, however, one difference: in fiction, the hero always wins. In real life he has to wait until there are enough people in prison on the other side to warrant an exchange.

*Hans Wolff*

(Nordwest Zeitung, 21 March 1981)

# Deporting policy 'fails' with young alien criminals

Many young aliens deported after committing crimes make it clear that they intend to return illegally to Germany at the first opportunity.

It is not known how many actually do make it back, but what is certain is that young criminals cannot be "exported."

These are among the findings of Professor Franz Hamburger of Mainz University's Pedagogic Institute.

In a study commissioned by the *Bundeskriminalamt* (Federal Bureau of Criminal Investigation), he says the deportees belong to a group of about a million young foreigners who barely know their home countries and are unable to fit into life in, for example, Turkey or Sicily.

Professor Hamburger and his team interviewed 50 young foreigners who had been in trouble with the law. At the time (1979) they were imprisoned in Hesse and the Rhineland Palatinate.

The study concludes that the deportation of young Turks or Italians does not achieve results, as borne out by figures: In 1979 (1980 figures have not been released) 26,000 of the 181,660 persons suspected of crimes were aliens living in this country illegally (14.5 per cent).

Says Professor Hamburger, contrary to politicians' assurances: "We must come to terms with the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany is an immigration country. To think otherwise is utopian."

The proportion of secondary school and university students with non-German passports suspected of a crime trebled within less than a decade: from 4.5 per cent in 1971 to 12.3 per cent in 1979; or, in absolute figures, from 4,790 to 22,410.

It was this dramatic increase in juvenile delinquency among foreigners that prompted the *Bundeskriminalamt* (BKA) to commission the study.

The study shows that there is no such thing as "aliens criminality" per se. Though one in five criminals in Hesse is non-German, Professor Hamburger found not a single Spaniard and [...] one Greek in the Hesse prison. T[...] Yugoslavs and Italians are most s[uscep]tible to crime

The BKA has no remedies at h[and,] though some progress has been m[ade in] basic research.

According to the study, the [...] Turks, Italians and Yugoslavs wh[o vio]lated the law (mostly more than [...]

Neue Presse

had in some instances completed [...] vocational training but were una[ble to] find suitable work.

Others had no vocational traini[ng at] all. In many cases, family situation[s such] as broken homes played a major ro[le].

The interviews with the 50 youn[g for]eigners in prison (which were s[upple]mented by interviews with 50 of [their] opposite number who had never be[en in] trouble) showed that the attitude o[f the] police, as for instance in the first i[nter]rogation, is of paramount importa[nce].

If the juvenile delinquent feels [that] he is not being treated like a Ge[rman] chances are that rehabilitation wi[ll be] hampered.

*Günter T[...]*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 25 Marc[h 1981])

# Action against the extreme right 'was overdue'

Police action against neo-Nazi agitators in this country was long overdue.

The authorities have for years stood by idly while anti-Jewish propaganda material glorified the Third Reich with such brochures as "The Auschwitz Lie".

The producers of these brochures, handbills, books and records, — mostly ensconced in the United States and Canada — had no great difficulty in establishing a distribution network.

Many German cities by now have groups that are prepared to promote the old ideology.

The latest police action was also called for because there was more than a grain of truth in the contention that double standards were applied by the securiy forces: right extremists certainly had it easier than their leftist counterparts.

The awakening came as violence increased — notwithstanding the fact that the neo-Nazis have not yet come up with an "assault force" along the lines of the Red Army Fraction.

True, police action should not depend on foreign opinion. But an exception was called for in this case.

The raid on 24 March could allay fears across the border that the Federal Republic of Germany was not taking adequate action against its enemy from the right.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 March 1981)



## ■ LABOUR

# No change of course by trade unions

The German Trades Union Federation (DGB) chose an extremely un[fav]ourable moment to announce its pro[gr]amme of principles in Düsseldorf.

West Germany is in an economic, [fi]nancial and spiritual crisis the like of [w]hich has not been seen since the end [o]f the war. Up to now no party, indivi[du]al or group has been able to point a [w]ay out of the situation.

And the DGB programme contains [...]le to disperse depression, capture the [im]agination or inspire.

On the contrary, the 500 union dele[ga]tes, under the watchful and concerned [ey]es of their leader, Heinz-Oskar Vetter, [ha]ve merely taken out a dusty old pro[gr]amme of principles and made some [sl]ight changes. They will soon be recon[si]gned to the drawers from which they [c]ame and will probably remain there [fo]rgotten und unread for a good many [ye]ars.

Perhaps the unions should be given [so]me credit for the fact that they have [no]t done any harm. At least they have [no]t prevented any improvement in the [sy]stem by demanding more state in[vo]lvement or some form of socialism of [w]hatever colour.

They have underlined their commit[m]ent to the Basic Law as it is and to [p]arliamentary democracy as it is — not [a]s some would wish to see them.

As the confident representatives of la[bo]ur, they have demonstrated their [co]mmitment to the welfare of society as [a] whole and their readiness for open [d]ialogue with all political groups.

Some conservative and liberal anti-[u]nionists have argued that the seventeen [tr]ade unions in the DGB are paving the [w]ay for the establishment of a trade-[u]nion state and a planned economy.

The Düsseldorf Congress showed that this is simply not true.

In their attempts over the decades to gain more influence in economic planning and decision-making through the co-determination laws, the unions are now, if anything, on the retreat.

Today their main practical concern is to maintain their position on the directorial and supervisory boards in the coal and steel industries.

Admittedly, they call in their programme of principles for the extension of the coal and steel industry co-determination model to other industries, but they do so more out of disappointment and for defensive tactical reasons than because they have any real hope of success.

DGB leaders and officials are much too realistic to strike to defend, let alone extend their co-determination model a a time when real wages are diminishing across the board.

The trade unions have in the past years proved themselves not only stable pillars of the community as a whole but also of the SPD/FDP coalition.

They showed in Düsseldorf that they intended to remain pillars of the community, but there are question marks over their relations with the SPD/FDP coalition.

They are deeply dissatisfied with the Social Democrats' inability to overcome liberal opposition to social-democratic and trade-union policies.

And they are getting increasingly angry about high unemployment and accuse the government of failing to pursue long-term structural and economy-boosting policies — which would mean increasing public spending.

Herr Vetter reminded Chancellor Schmidt that the young people of today were not only seeking their identity, they were also seeking jobs.

However, it does not look as if the trade unions will be putting all their might into the fight for full employment. But, given the tougher fight for redistribution of income, they will be throwing all their energy into wage negotiations.

In their new programme the trade unions have called for a ban on lock-outs, which they describe as unconstitutional. They have also claimed the right to resistance if the constitution is violated. This could mean explosive situations in the event of labour disputes.

Chaotic and totalitarian ideas put forward by some union members were given the thumbs down. The trade unions have passed the test of loyalty to democracy, despite all criticisms.

However, the citizen also has the right to act. It would do the unions no harm at all to shake off some of their grey-haired lethargy and take more initiative.

*Jens Gundlach*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 16 March 1981)

# The unresolved question of worker participation

A proposal has been put to the Christian Democrats that the coal and steel industry co-determination (worker participation at board level) model be retained by all companies it now applies to.

The proposal was made by Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, who headed the working party which produced the only comprehensive report so far on the subject.

He made his suggestion despite the fact that the CDU/CSU has already committed itself to the 30 per cent turnover principle.

This means that firms with more than 30 per cent of their turnover in the iron and steel industry qualify for participation.

Under this, companies can avoid legal obligation by buying up other companies outside the coal and steel industry, and thus reducing the percentage.

The current debate over co-determination dates from last November, when the Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, said that co-responsibility could not be expected from workers and trade unions unless co-determination were guaranteed.

He made the remark as the Mannesmann company announced plans to change its structure in such a way that would take it out of the co-determination model.

The Chancellor criticised the company's intention.

The different responses of the SPD, FDP, CDU and CSU to the Mannesmann move all take into account that social peace could be at risk if workers are deprived of their justified co-determination rights.

In 1970, a working group headed by Professor Biedenkopf presented its report.

It underlined why co-determination is essential in the 20th century.

The report says that subordination to external management and organisation is only compatible with the dignity of the individual "when those involved have the possibility of influencing the shape of the organisation and management to which they are subordinated."

Professor Biedenkopf has now put his proposal to his party, the CDU.

Although the CDU/CSU is committed to the 30 per cent turnover principle, this is going too far to the economic wing of the CDU, led by Economic Council chairman Philipp von Bismarck.

Bismarck regards all proposals to guarantee the coal and steel industry co-determination model as unconstitutional.

And representatives of medium-sized business in the FDP fear co-determination just as much as CDU entrepreneurs.

The Social Democrats regard economic democracy as far more than just another point in their programme — a fact which the FDP has not sufficiently taken into consideration.

Social Democrats are so determined to save the coal and steel industry co-determination model because that will ensure parity of labour and capital on supervisory boards.

The Social Democrats tried to extend this model to all large companies in their 1976 Co-determination law but were prevented from doing so by FDP insistence that managers should be counted as workers for the purposes of the law.

The new Bonn co-determination proposals are unsatisfactory for all those who advocate parity in co-determination. The coal and steel industry parity model has prevented social conflicts in this area but need not be a holy cow for all that.

Supporters of co-determination in the CDU and the FDP want election procedures in the coal and steel industry model to be improved.

And Professor Friedhelm Farthmann, Social Democrat and North Rhine Westphalian Minister of Labour, has had the courage to out his finger on this weak point.

Given the economic difficulties the 80s will bring, and the high unemployment figures, it is high time to take stock in the question of co-determination and to see where improvements could be made.

Certainly the fear among owners of medium-sized businesses and among the right wing of the CDU should not be used as a pretext for muzzling all discussion of co-determination.

They hasty proposals put forward by the SPD/FDP and the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag recently are no solution in the long term.

Their only function is to prevent Mannesmann from moving out of the jurisdiction of the coal and steel industry co-determination law. *Gerda Strack*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 March 1981)

■ THE ECONOMY

# Bonn digs in heels as calls for booster programmes becomes louder

There is a spreading mood of crisis: some 1.3 million Germans are out of work, the inflation rate is still too high, the economy is stagnating and the current account is deep in the red.

As a result, the call for government intervention through massive booster programmes is becoming louder.

Above all the trade unions are pressing Bonn to do something to combat unemployment for fear that the workers will be even more affected.

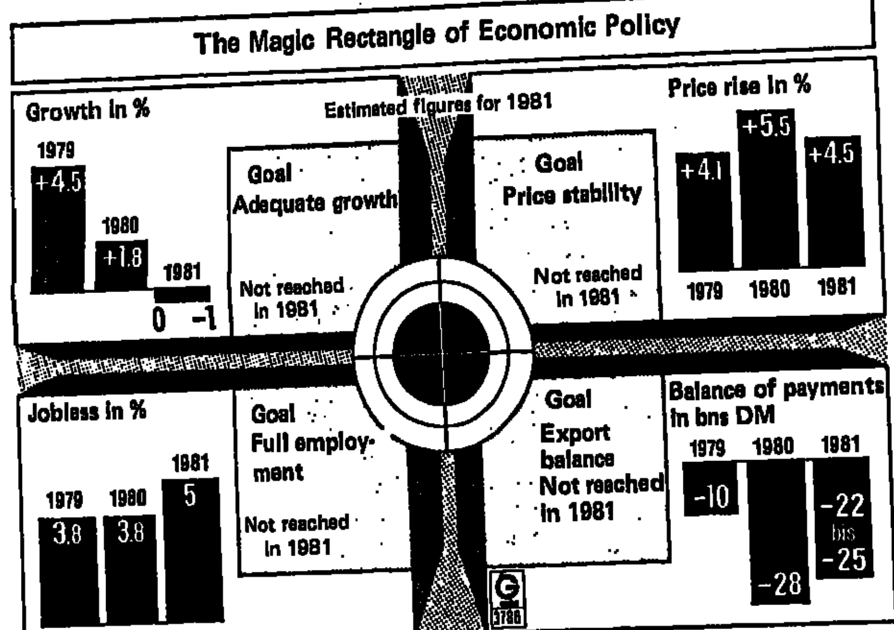
And more and more politicians, regardless of party, are prepared to listen to the pleas.

Those who, along with John Maynard Keynes, hold that salvation lies in boosting demand, call on the government to borrow additional billions, notwithstanding empty coffers, and invest in housing, road construction and the energy sector.

The argument that this would make state debt astronomical holds no water with them.

As they see it, if the government does not invest and so administer a shot in the arm it would have to pay more in unemployment benefits, which would again force it to borrow heavily.

This seems plausible at first glance.




Government investment or investment subsidies would certainly achieve more than the financing of millions of jobless.

Yet Bonn has dug in its heels, and its aversion to such recipes is understandable.

It is questionable — and the cabinet knows this from experience — whether government billions can be channelled into those sectors of the economy that are particularly plagued by unemployment, which means that at least some of the money would be wasted. Besides, the government's hands are tied — if for no other reason because of the extremely high current interest rates which preclude borrowing.

Businesses that have planned investments could well be prompted to postpone them due to the high cost of money, which means that no new jobs would be generated unless the Bundesbank puts end to further interest rate hikes.

On the other hand, the central bank cannot afford to lower interest rates due to the high rates abroad which would siphon off even more foreign exchange, thus putting the current account further in the red.

Moreover, the inflation rate would also rise, and to permit this would be irresponsible.

But even if all these obstacles could be removed, any help from Bonn would be too late to do any good in the next few months.

Not only would it take a considerable time before such government measures showed any effect, but in those sectors where assistance is most needed to improve the competitiveness of Ge[...] business such moves have been blo[...] for years to come.

Thus, for instance, nothing [...] happen for some time in the [...] energy sector, and the cable-TV [...] that would have required vast [...] laying operations has been shelved [...] Bonn for the time being.

State intervention has largely [...]lysed marked forces in the housing [...]or, killing all incentives for investm[...]

Prospects for a quick cure [...] ailing economy are thus anything [...] rosy. But does that mean that we [...] simply come to terms with out hig[...] employment rate?

Not at all. What matters now [...] correct mistakes that have been ma[...]

For instance: the government [...] remove the barriers that prevent j[...]nerating investment. It could lift [...] controls and so make housing con[...]tion attractive for the private invest[...] such a case, hardships would have t[...] alleviated by increased rent subsidies.

Tax relief could provide incentive[...] promote technological develop[...] This would result in improved pr[...] hitting the market — products for [...] there would be more demand [...] Jobs would be created and the b[...] of payments would improve.

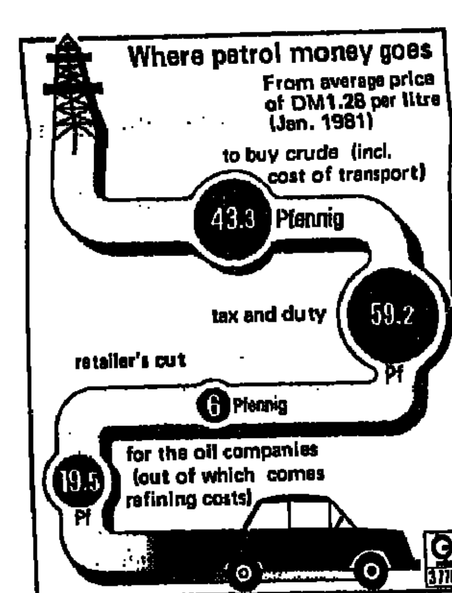
But none of this provides a patent [...]lution. Other ways out of the crisis [...] be considered without regard for ta[...]

Politicians should once more pr[...] a market economy that has increa[...] been stifled by political, bureau[...] and legal obstacles.

If the state succeeded in a[...] dormant potentials and at the same [...] preventing social setbacks the spe[...] unemployment could gradually be [...] come.

*Carola Böse-Fi[...]*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 20 Ma[...])




# Objections fail to prevent higher drink, oil taxes

SüddeutscheZeitung

The increase in tax on oil and alcohol a fait accompli, the Bonn government mustered the necessary votes in the Bundestag to defeat the Bundesrat veto.

Although the increase was probably never in jeopardy, there was a whiff of that disciplining force of the chancellor in the Bundestag when the speaker called on the MPs to vote on an issue which did not have the undivided approval of the two coalition partners.

Meanwhile, the true reason for the tax increases, i.e. to boost federal revenues, has emerged, replacing the initial argument that this would be done to finance the EEC.

The energy saving argument remains valid, but the unpopular side of the coin cannot be overlooked: higher prices at the filling stations.

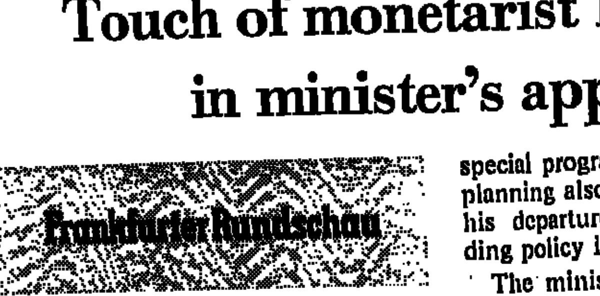
The still inarticulate but ever louder call for commuter subsidies shows that the politicians would like to benefit from the energy-saving effect of the increased tax on automotive fuel if only they could do so without having to pay the political price. Politicians are no different from the man-in-the-street: they hate paying.

The coalition managed the voting hurdle without noticeable effort — but probably not without misgivings that go beyond energy and inflation considerations.

A great many politicians have lately reminisced on insignificant events that have toppled governments; and with some these reminiscences went beyond current history.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 19 March 1981)

# Touch of monetarist line seen in minister's appeal




Bonn's new economic policy line can be summed up as "Taking Leave of Yesterday".

Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer (SPD), who is frequently referred to as a unionist, has called on the Bundestag Finance Committee to exercise moderation at the expense of the usual increased affluence.

He thus on the one hand rebutted hope that things could go on as they have been. But he also resisted efforts to do away with the welfare state and to turn the wheel of social achievement.

Many of his political friends consider his statement several weeks ago in which he spoke of the "priority of private investments" as a retreat into the ideology of his political opponents.

Matthöfer's demonstrative understanding for the high interest rate policy of the Bundesbank (some SPD members of parliament are about to burn their bridges to the central bank) and his plea for a strengthening of private investment incentives are seen by some of his detractors as something akin to an epidemic of monetarist supply-side policy.

This is the recipe with which Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, is "Thatcherising" her country's economy and the US president is "Reagenerating" his.

But Matthöfer's cautious intimation of special programmes as part of long[...] planning also gives rise to the hop[...] his departure from a Keynesian [...] ding policy is not a matter of princ[...]

The minister's key words on the [...]ergy programme, on district heating [...] on investment promotion show th[...] is trying to reconcile the confli[...] schools of thought.

And indeed there is no reason [...] economic and fiscal policy make[...] permit the paralysing dispute bet[...] the two dogmas to enter day-to-day [...]tics and to cloak the last century's [...]ser-faire policy in a modern versi[...] doing nothing.

In international politics, too, the[...] increasingly signs that Keynesian [...]lisation ideas are not simply b[...] thrown on the garbage heap of hist[...]

On the eve of the Maastricht [...]pean summit there is some talk [...] coordinated revitalisation programm[...] which the close Franco-German [...]nomic relations are to play a major [...] Individual countries, however, wou[...] overtaxed with such a task.'

'A supply-side policy that would [...]tate adaptation investments to c[...] global economic conditions, especi[...] the energy sector, and would at the [...] time provide sufficient demand to [...] a disastrous "slimming cure" wou[...] the appropriate response to o[...] textbook advice.

Bonn must act swiftly to preven[...] vestment blockages.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 20 Ma[...])



■ TECHNOLOGY

# The mini-computer is the workhorse of commerce

Mini-computers have become ubiquitous. They can be found in [...]ical practices; tradesmen have them, [...] do universities, and some families [...] keep one in the living-room.

Like pocket calculators a few years [...], these small computers are about to [...]quer the world. They write invoices [...] letters, send reminders to debtors and [...]erally facilitate office work.

Diebold Management Consultants, a [...]kfurt-based firm specialising in elec[...]nic data processing, estimates that [...]000 of these little marvels are in use [...] this country, compared with only [...]000 a couple of years ago.

The latest computer species has thus [...]ly outsold medium-sized computers, [...] which 35,000 are in use now in this [...]try. There is evidently no limit to [...] growth business.

Within a mere five years, an entirely [...] computer market has arisen in the [...]eral Republic of Germany, and sales [...] stand at several hundred million [...]tschemarks a year.

The market is largely dominated by [...]erican makes, most of them manu[...]tured in California's famous Silicone [...]ley.

The mammoths of the industry are [...]ly just starting to latch onto this new [...]rket, having so far left it to smaller [...]mpanies.

If advertising is anything to go by, [...]n small and medium-sized firms no [...]ger have to make do without electro[...] data processing.

The hardware, says Dieter Rave of the [...]nn Research Ministry, has been de[...]loped to the point where this part [...]ses the least problems.

There is also much praise for the re[...]bility of most of these systems. Yet [...]re are certain shortcomings where de[...] is concerned.

Herr Rave deplores above all the lack [...] of standards which makes links with a [...] or a mass storage bank and in [...] cases even between two modest [...]stems problematic.

Thomas Centner of Diebold Consul[...]ts, on the other hand, laments the [...]ct that the mini-computers leave the [...]rator in the lurch in case of an error, [...]n if he is an expert.

The actual operating systems, he says, [...] not always free of errors that can [...] to trouble in day-to-day operations.

He also criticises the fact that the [...]board, which frequently does not cor[...]pond to German standards, has to be [...]ranged at considerable cost.

Some of the systems are said to de[...] the stored data should they be ac[...]tally switched on or off. For those [...] have not kept a copy this can well [...]n a week's additional work.

[...] even without all these details the [...]hase of such hardware can have its [...]ls for the inexperienced buyer. The [...]ket is still rather confused and the [...] has not yet been separated from [...] chaff.

Experts recommend that only com[...]rs of a certain minimum standard [...]ld be bought and that they should [...] of a type that permits expansion to [...]le them to cope with more compli[...] problems because here, too, appe[...]comes with eating.

The main unit should have a storage [...]city of 32 K (or even better, 64 K). [...] would theoretically correspond to 8 [...]6 closely spaced DIN A 4 pages. [...] cost, inclusive of the screen, of such [...] is at least DM2,500.

In addition, two floppy discs should [...] bought which would cost another [...]2,500.

Another item is the printer. A simple [...]h of this can be had at prices star[...] from DM1,500. Caligraphy printers, which operate at only one-fifth or one-sixth the speed can be had at prices from DM3,000 up. A combination speed and caligraphy printer costs at least DM5,000.

All in all, the minimum investment for such a set would be between DM8,000 and DM10,000. More comfortable systems cost twice this amount.

The sets can now also be rented for at least DM300 a month for the very simplest of equipment.

The Munich electronics magazine *Chip* recently carried a list of minimum rentals for the more expensive type of mini-computers. This shows that rentals range between DM1,000 and DM2,000 a month. Small computers can thus certainly prove worthwhile. But what is their performance? Apart from book-keeping (experts say that this should not be attempted with such equipment) mini-computers can do almost all types of routine work.

They can keep card indexes, figure VAT, hourly wages and necessary spare parts and carry out numerous other mechanical functions.

They can also write cheques or transfer orders, standard letters and statistics or develop complete memory banks and analyse balance sheets. You name it, they can do it.

The limits lie with the software. This is where most disappointments are voiced. No sooner does the proud buyer instal his prize possession than the joy is marred.

The machine can do nothing without the necessary software. The soft spot with many of these installations is the frequent lack of a programme library, and little has changed in this respect in the past two years.

Existing programmes are usually not transferrable from one system to another, if for no other reason because of competition.

If the programmes do not meet the specific needs of a particular business, the only way out of the dilemma is to seek help from the users' clubs that are mushrooming everywhere.

Another possibility would be to have somebody prepare the software. But this is becoming increasingly expensive.

As a rule of thumb, it can be assumed that experts charge at least half the cost of the system. And in some extreme cases the software can be costlier than the system itself.

But even then owners of mini-computers will have to acquire at least basic programming knowledge if they are to make the best possible use of their computer. They must also see to it that their staff can use the machine.

The operation of data processing equipment is still very hard to learn, says Herr Rave.

Text and exercise books are usually hard for the layman to understand and the same goes for the wide range of literature on programming which seems to be geared to frustrated mathematicians rather than businessmen.

Even so, Dieter Rave sounds an encouraging note, saying that the purchase of a mini-computer is eminently sensible, especially for the small business and that the danger of making a wrong investment is minimal.

The wide range of publicatios should be studied at the earliest possible stage. The result will be that office work will become easier and less tedious.

In any event, businessmen are usually rather tightfisted when it comes to office equipment for which, according to estimates, they spend only seven per cent of total investements.

*Leonhard Spielhofer*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 21 March 1981)

# New tube lamp '20 per cent more efficient'

A new generation of lamps now makes considerable energy savings in the lighting sector possible through mass production.

On presenting the annual report for 1979/80, Osram of Munich board chairman Helmut Plettner introduced his company's prototype of a new tube lamp with an electronic high frequency booster that used 20 per cent less energy than the conventional neon tube.

The new lamp also lights up instantly and does not flicker.

The Osram lamp took one-and-a-half years to develop and it outwardly resembles conventional tube lights though its physical workings are entirely different. Mass production is to begin in July or August.

Another of Osram's new developments will become available to the consumer in the spring. It is a compact ring-shaped vapour tube device using 25 watt but delivering the same light as a 75 watt bulb. The new light has the same type of socket as its conventional counterpart. Here, too, Osram makes use of electronics. The life expectancy of the new light is sixfold that of a conventional bulb (i.e. 6,000 hours on average). This year's output is estimated at about 200,000 units. For both these products Plettner expects demand to come primarily from business, as for instance the catering industry. Even so, he is confident that private homes will also be among the buyers: "If only 20 per cent of the old bulbs were exchanged, the annual energy savings could be as much as 200 million kwh. Herr Plettner had every reason to be satisfied with Osram's business in 1979/80. The year closed with a profit of DM38.4m.

Let there be light. And there was. The Osram company's new bulb which took 18 months to develop, is an energy saver. The bulb, which looks like the normal filament product, needs only 25 watts to give light equivalent to a 75-watt filament bulb. (Photo: Osram)

World sales, however, rose by only seven per cent against the previous year to DM1.35bn. Of this, DM546m was accounted for by domestic sales which rose by only two per cent.

Commented Plettner: "Our chances lie abroad." He pins his hopes on Europe and Latin America.

Osram's market share in the Federal Republic of Germany stood at 50 per cent, in Europe at 25 per cent and world-wide at nine per cent.

What worries Osram is the poor state of the automobile industry for which the company is a major supplier.

All in all, the economic decline since late last summer has been felt quite clearly. The introduction of daylight

NÜRNBERGER Nachrichten

saving time has affected the business (in terms of quantity) to the tune of one to two per cent.

There are no growth impulses anywhere in the lighting market, Plettner said. But he is confident that the slump will be over by the beginning of next year when modest growth is likely to ensue.

The company's employment policy (Osram's global payroll at the end of the business year 1979/80 stood at 16,115) is to weather the slump by means of short shift work. If 700 people go on short shift, 200 can be saved from redundancy.

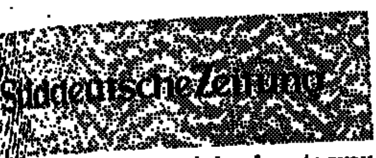
Investments were stepped up against the previous year by about DM31m to DM109m. Two-thirds of this money went into rationalisation. The current business year will again see investements of more than DM100m.

Incidentally, the company recently celebrated its 75the anniversary, marking that 10 March 1906 when it applied for the trade mark "Osram" at the Berlin Patent Office.

(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 21 March 1981)

TRANSPORT

# Reprieve for big inland waterway project




Work on a major inland waterway project is to continue in spite of planned cash cutbacks.

This means that the river Saar is to be developed as a navigable canal from its mouth, near Konz, as far as Saarbrücken.

According to Bonn Ministry of Transport officials, the reprieve represents a victory for the big Saar lobby.

As soon as word got out that Bonn wanted to cut expenditure on the project, Saar representatives from all parties leapt up in arms.

Transport Minister Volker Hauff in the end had to restore government subsidies to previous levels, although he is convinced that building canals today is full of problems economically.

Ninety kilometres of waterway is involved at an estimated cost of DM1.6bn.

So far 16 kilometres of the river have been turned into canals and another 19 kilometres are in the process.

The canal was due to be completed in two years but various delays have meant that the planners will be happy if the stretch as far as Dillingen is completed by 1985, which would make the river navigable for Europe class ships with 1350 tonnes carrying capacity.

The remaining third of the canal, from Dillingen to Saarbrücken, will then be completed after 1985.

Plans to join the Saar to the international canal network have existed for many years. In the early sixties, the Saar advocated the direct approach to the Rhine, a "Saar-Palatinate canal."

However, analyses soon showed that the Moselle route would be more rational and in 1974 the decision was made to implement this project.

The Bonn government, the Rhineland Palatinate and the Saar signed an administrative aggeement by which Bonn bore two thirds of the costs, with the Saar taking over 80 per cent and the Rhineland Palatinate 20 per cent of the remainder.

In the following years, Bonn serveral times gave assurances that it would honour this agreement.

So when at the end of last year Herr Hauff simply stated that there was no scope in his 1981 budget for further expenditure on the Saar canal project, indignation was great. What Hauff proposed to spend on the scheme would just about have covered the 1980 bill of DM120m.

For this year two partial projects were planned. Their total value was DM147m and without Bonn finance the whole scheme would have been delayed even further.

Thanks to the concerted action of Saar Prime Minister, Werner Zeyer (CDU), Economics Minister Werner Klumpp (FDP) and the SPD Opposition in the Saar, the Bundestag Budget Committee overruled the Minister's decision.

There are good reasons for the insistence with which the Saarlanders press the claims for this canal. The Saar is the only coal-mining area in the country without immediate access to a canal and thus feels at a disadvantage.

The restructuring of the ailing Saar steel industry also envisaged the building of this waterway. The argument was that the Saar steel works could not be restored to health and made internationally competitive without the canal. And 30,000 people are employed in the Saar steel industry, one fifth of the *Land's* 150,000 industrial jobs.

The steel industry, led by the Luxembourg steel concern *Arbed*, has made the restructuring of the Saar steel industry conditional upon the Saar canal being built in time.

In Völklingen, a DM600m steel works is nearing completion and in Dillingen a common production plant for all three Saar steel works is due to be built.

Saar Prime Minister Werner Zeyer has said that the building of the Saar canal along the entire length originally envisaged is of vital importance. And he expects the Bonn government to honour its word.

Herr Klumpp and SPD Opposition leader Oskar Lafontaine are more cautious and would be pleased, given the emptiness of Bonn's coffers, if the project were completed as far as Dillingen at least in the foreseeable future The thinner available funds could then be spent on the two thirds of the canal from Konz to Dillingen.

The construction of the entire canal is going to cost about DM2bn, according to estimates.

Up to now, the positional disadvantage of the Saar steel industry has been offset to some extent by special Bundesbahn freight tariffs. The Bundesbahn charges a notional rate, based on what freight transport by canal would cost if there were a canal. However, the European Court has ruled that from 1 January 1982 this special rate is to be phased out and must be abolished by the end of 1983. This is another reason for the insistence on the canal.

The Bonn Ministry's scepticism about canals — a different matter altogether from the present financial difficulties — has not been removed. The Ministry believes that the Saar canal project is just about acceptable for industrial and Saar policy reasons. It is worth mentioning also that the canal will deface some romantic parts of the area.

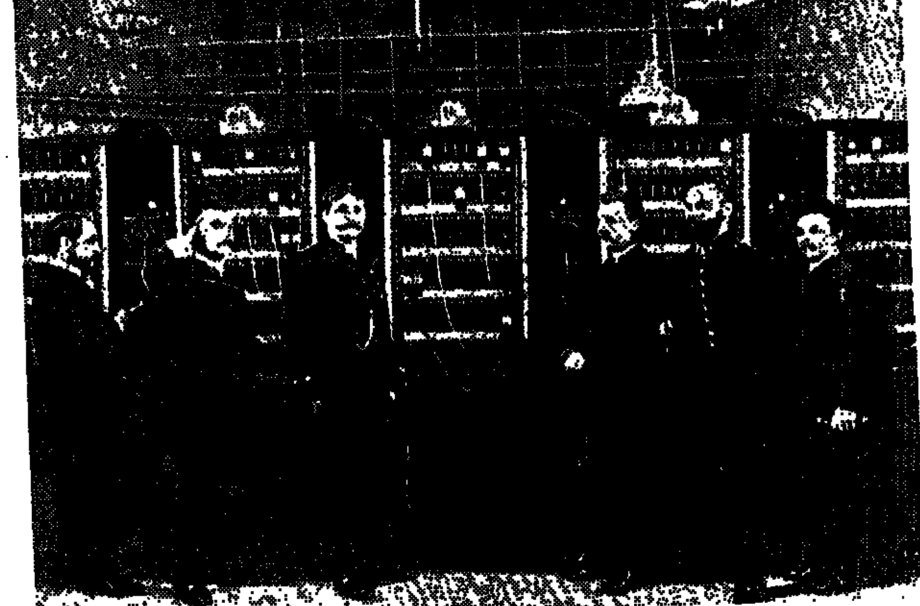
The Bonn Ministry of Transport has stressed that it intends to honour its agreements but at the same time says that if it could start all over again it would not now accept a waterway project.

Inland shipping on existing canals is a good way of transporting bulk goods long distances with low energy consumption. But newly constructed canals are "the worst possible way of getting goods from A to B" because of high construction and maintenance costs.

For the same reason Herr Hauff has grave doubts about the economic wisdom of building the proposed Rhine-Main-Danube canal. He is in dispute with Bavaria over this, and says that the only canals he can see any point in are the Panama and Suez.

*Alexander Hoffmann*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 March 1981)



**The old line**

**One hundred years ago this month began the German public telephone service: the first exchange (pictured) opened on April 1, 1881, in Berlin. There were 48 subscribers, most banks and large business houses. By the end of that year, the subscribers had increased to 458, although the cost of a call was 50 pfennigs — as much as half a hundredweight of coal. By the turn of the century, Berlin had 25,000 subscribers in the largest network in the world. Today the world-wide telephone service has about 500 million subscribers, most of whom can dial themselves anywhere in the world.** (Photo: Siemens)

# Fares go up as railways try to balance budget




The West German Bundesbahn raised rail prices by an average of 7.8 per cent at the beginning of this year.

This can hardly have surprised the average citizen, who no longer bats an eyelid as prices rise all round.

Indeed, he would probably have been more surprised if the Bundesbahn had been an exception to the trend.

Two years ago the reaction would have been different: "Well, then I'll drive to work in future."

Today, the rail user is more cautious. With petrol prices rising, it seems more rational to make a modest contribution to Bundesbahn revenue and to continue using the train, especially in winter.

Bundesbahn income last year rose by DM1.5bn (6 per cent) to DM25.5bn. However, expenditure also rose by DM1.7bn (6.2 per cent), leaving the Bundesbahn with a deficit of DM3.8bn, DM200m more than in 1979.

According to Bundesbahn chairman Wolfgang Vaerst, the prospects for this year are scarcely better. Income is predicted to be DM25.9bn, DM400m more than in 1980 — but expenditure is also expected to rise to DM30.7bn.

This means there will be an estimated deficit of DM4.8bn, about DM1bn more than this year.

On the credit side, the estimated increase in income after this year's wage rises is included. The Bundesbahn says that there is no sign of a move away from railways.

Perhaps the positive market response is connected with the Bundesbahn board's decision to raise prices again this year.

These rises will not be across the board but only where market conditions justify them.

The Bundesbahn is also planning to improve its range of non-stop and express trains and to intensify its inter-city programme, relating supply more closely to demand in the process.

And it will also cautiously test how this response to demand can be turned into higher profitability in the form of higher prices.

The Bundesbahn plans to cut down on the number of secretaries for businessmen using its inter-city services from next year onwards does not quite fit into this trend. However, the reduction is understandable given that these secretaries only actually work for 45 minutes of an eight-hour shift.

In future, it will be possible to make urgent calls via coin-operated phones on inter-city trains. Modern technology makes this service not only simpler but cheaper.

But such comparatively minor savings cannot disguise the fact that the Bundesbahn does too little business with its huge working capital.

This simply means that an exceptional service is being offered at a price which is simply too low.

Vaerst is keeping his feet on the ground. He says it is utopian to suppose that because fuel costs are rising all goods will in future be transported by rail.

As for passenger traffic, the Bundesbahn had maintained its overall share of ten per cent. The car still accounts for 80 per cent of all passenger traffic.

Here the Bundesbahn could compete by offering better, more competitive conditions. If it could attract five per cent of car users to rail, it could increase its output by 50 per cent.

Competition between road and rail will continue — and the pressure to succeed will weigh more heavily on the Bundesbahn than on the car.

*Helmut Roesler*

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, 6 March 1981)

■ THE THEATRE

# Parable-play interpretation a multi-media spectacle

Let us forget the word "art" for once and also the word "literature". Let us simply concentrate on the play and see it as an excitingly told tale, an effective political thriller concerned less with revealing the nature of power than with entertaining us by showing the seamy side of power.

Within this process, however, there are flashes which show how power corrupts and which get the theatregoer thinking.

The premiere of Joachim Tettenborn's parable-play, *Der Mann auf dem Sockel*, often had much in common with American feature films of the fifties and the early sixties.

The scenes were mainly short or of medium length, with emotive, dramatic orchestra music in the background.

The plot was sustained not so much by dialogue as by scenic and visual elements and the acoustic additions.

After reading the script one felt that the rather dry dialogue would not be able to make the plot credible. But in fact this unambitious and simple dialogue was the ideal form for the more filmic overall directorial conception.

The Mainz stage version is more flexible and less wordy than the printed text. Director Dietrich Taube has tightened the text and this has sped up the action. The result is a rivetting multi-media spectacle with a lot of movement, with 20 television monitors in the wings and two large screens for slide projections on the stage.

This approach has certainly benefitted the play, releasing it from its taciturnity. Taube and Tettenborn have produced an excellent version of a play on a very important subject.

The opening is breathtaking dramatic, plunging us right into the midst of the action. The stage is open and exposed. On it are floodlights, three stakes at which men have been shot in the background, on a screen the image of a South American government palace and a photo of a car burning in a shot-up suburban street. Machine guns salvoes and electronic music. Civil war is raging.

In the foreground a soberly dressed television reporter adjusts his tie. Spotlight on, the camera is running. His picture appears, reproduced 20 times, on the television monitors right and left. He starts to talk, unmoved, mannered, talks of a revolution which has victory within sight, and rushes behind a sandbag to interview the revolutionary leader, soon to become president, in the moment of decision.

"What is in your mind at the moment?" the reporter asks, remaining calm and composed. "The thought of my people" is the well-rehearsed answer. Detonation. Blackout.

Ten years later, at the end of the play, a new revolution has swept away the old revolutionaries, the former revolutionary leader is idling on a park bench and wants nothing to do with politics or revolution.

The face of the same reporter appears on the TV monitors and a new revolutionary leader, asked the same question, gives the same answer: "I am thinking of my people."

This scene symbolises the monotonous ups and downs of politics, the power game turns out to be a game played with the powerful. At the same time the role of television which always only shows the victors and never the defeated, is called into question.

These pictures really say everything. What happens in between is one of numerous possible permutations. It neither strengthens the thesis presented by the scenic framework nor contradicts it. It is the story of an unusual destiny, which ends in indifference and resignation.

Resignation is victorious. The people are calling out for the leader of the revolution, but he has disappeared without trace. His followers can think of no other way of fending off the masses than by telling them that he is dead. The magnificent state funeral takes place — without a corpse.

The revolutionary leader's deputy becomes leader of the fictitious republic — at which the leader turns up again. He had been buried in a cellar and it took several days to rescue him.

By now he has become a nuisance to the government. He is exiled to an island prison, while the government led by his former comrades tries to stay in power by intrigue and murder. After ten years the former leader of the revolution manages to escape from the island. He returns to the state capital and tries to rouse the masses against the government, but he is just ridiculed for his pains.

When the new revolution finally takes place, he refuses to back it saying: "I have stopped believing." The story has its weak points. In the second part in particular the tension slumps considerably. Furthermore some of the characters' actions and shifts in the plot are not sufficiently explained. It is, however, one of the merits of the play to have posed the question of power again. Unfortunately the play it self is not up to the self-imposed task, it is just an incidental addition to the essential concept of the work, which is to show how closely one dictatorial regime resembles another.



A scene from 'Der Mann auf dem Sockel'. Strong visual effe[cts] ... something to think about. (Photo: ...)

The rapid scene changes and the use of several media have the performance an extra dimension and an additional level of meaning.

The best actor was Wolfinger as the TV reporter: mincing as a fashion salon owner in his pronunciation but as cool and composed as a Chicago gangster.

Erwin Barke as the revolutionary leader was comparatively pale. He came over more as a financier than a barricade fighter and was unable to show h[ow] dangerous the bureaucrats of powe[r can] be.

However Hans-Jürgen Krützfeld[t], the deputy leader and later presi[dent], brilliantly combined the raw dyna[mism] of the power hungry individual wit[h the] rapidly acquired airs and graces of [a] parvenu proletarian.

At the end there was thunderous [ap]plause for author, director and ens[emble].

*Jens Frederiksen*

(Allgemeine Zeitung, 20 March 19[81])

# Director carries on campaign against provincialism

Claus Peymann, former director of the Stuttgart Theatre, is now director of Bochum Theatre. Whether he remains in Bochum is about to be decided.

Peymann wants higher subsidies for his theatre, arguing that good theatre is impossible without such extra finance. He also wants more money made available for advertising, guest performances by the Bochum Theatre, and for children's and youth theatre.

When Peymann came to Bochum 20 months ago he made an immediate impact with the first works which he directed but soon discovered that his kind of theatre — contemporary German language plays needed a wider audience than Bochum alone.

He soon realised that he would have to aim to attract theatregoers from the entire Dortmund-Duisburg area.

Peymann compared the Ruhr area to New York, thereby attractively upgrading its status.

Peymann not only studied the area, he also looked at the range of theatrical work being done there.

His conclusions were not flattering. He described the theatre scene in Dortmund, for example, as "comatose."

He was particularly hard on the Dortmund Schauspiel, where he said sleeping sickness was rife.

Schauspiel director Paul Hager rushed to his theatre's defence. Then something surprising happened. Twelve members of Hager's ensemble wrote him an open letter in which they said that Peymann's criticisms were not so far wide of the mark and the Dortmund theatre had long been insignificant supra-regionally.



Claus Peymann (Photo: dpa)

Peymann had meantime also clashed with theatre directors in Essen. He sent his supporters to the Dortmund and Essen university forums.

When, some time later, a dispute forced Peymann to close his theatre for a time, the Essen theatre hit back, putting an advert in a Bochum newspaper encouraging the people to come along to Essen, where the theatre was always open.

This immediately led to headlin[es de]claring a "theatre war in the Ruhr".

Peymann, however, is not in th[e least] interested in a provincial war. He [wants] an urban polarisation within the [differ]ent cultural institutions of the Ruhr.

This would mean a better divisi[on of] labour and the end of the present [sys]tem whereby each city theatre offe[rs a] wide range of plays.

This would require more mobility [on] the part of the public — a mo[bility] which has been common practice [in] football for many years.

Peymann wants more specialisation [in] the Ruhr, with Bochum performing [con]temporary German plays of interna[tional] stature, Gelsenkirchen concentrating [on] opera, Dortmund on operettas, [...] portal on ballet.

He would also like to see centres [spe]cialising in street theatre and child[ren's] and young people's theatre. Instead [of] the numerous small symphony orc[hes]tras he would like to see a Ruhr P[hil]harmonia, which would match the [size] and quality of the West German [...] Orchestra.

Peymann, an outsider, has worke[d on] this ambitious and fascinating pla[n for] the Ruhr. He wants to get away [from] provincial mustiness. But he has [for]ten the popular element, the pub o[n the] corner, which still means more to [...] of the locals than a super hotel 20 [ki]lometres away. The protests at [Pey]mann's ideas have mainly concen[trated] on the utopian element in them.

The people of the Ruhr would [prefer] to stick to the old and familiar, with [The] *Merry Widow* being performed in [practi]cally every town at some time durin[g the] season.

*Wolfgang Stauch-von Quitzow*

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 22 March 1981)

THE ARTS

# Collage a step towards linking pop art with social history

[T]owards the end of the fifties there was a mood in London and New [Yor]k which prompted some painters to [expr]ess the unique pictorial world of our [...] — fixing the particular nature of our [soci]ety through the grid of contemporary social history.

[Th]ese artists, continually beset by this [...], attempt to produce an image [...]. They show their understanding of [the] enigmatic side of human beings [and] the increasingly complex network of [chan]nels through which his view of the [wor]ld is transmitted to him.

When, in 1964, English artist Richard [Ha]milton analysed contemporary art in [the]se terms he was well on his way [thr]ough the channels of which he [spe]aks.

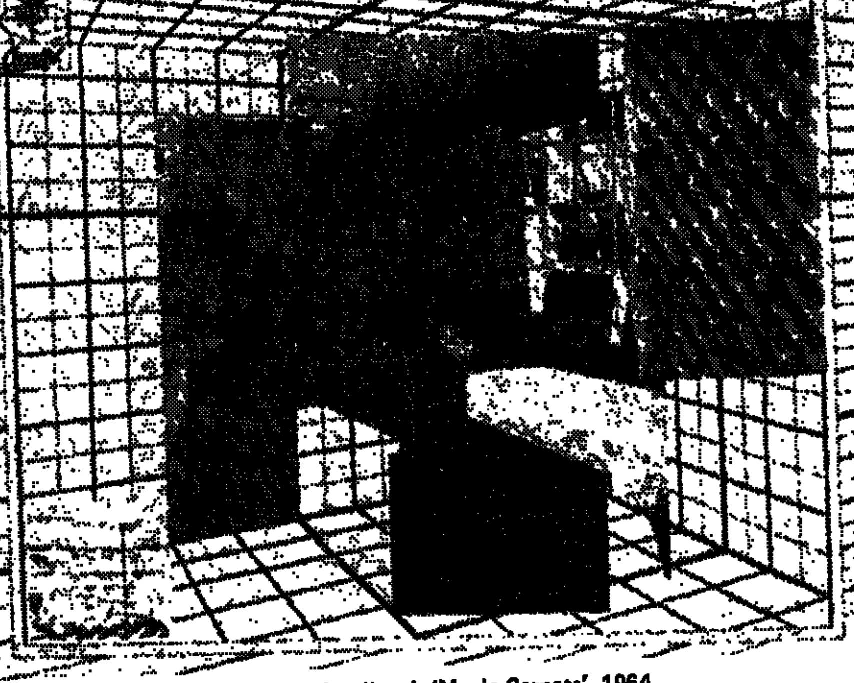
Six years previously he had begun his [cr]itical analysis of the world of com[mo]dities, advertising and the mass me[di]a in his picture "What is it that makes [to]day's homes so different, so attractive."

This collage, which now bears the [titl]e Inkunabel der Pop Art is now on [di]splay in Hanover.

The Hanover Art Museum and the [Spr]engel Collection have made this the [op]ening attraction in an exhibition of [Ha]milton's works which includes much [wo]rk he has done since this spectacular [en]try onto the art scene.

This expensive loan — it is in the [po]ssession of the Tübingen Museum of Art — gives this collection of photo collages and drawings added weight.

It establishes the connection with pop art, which is now history, and shows the visitor what has since become of the sensational, provocative and socially-related impulses of the fifties.



Richard Hamilton's 'Magic Carpets', 1964. (Photo: catalogue)

What has it become? A very private and formally reduced artistic discussion of the subject of spaces.

These spaces or interiors are a partial aspect of Hamilton's large-scale, impressive and skilful use of the potential of the popular media.

In 1974 there was a Hamilton retrospective in West Germany: an intellectual, thoughtful artist was here using, often with extraordinary aesthetic virtuosity, the manipulative techniques of his time — and at the same time running the risk of being submerged in this maelstrom of advertising surfaces and superficiality, even when he parodistically or incidentally cited the old masters.

In 1969 Hamilton wrote: "I have always been an artist in the old style." And indeed his more recent work has affinities with the fine arts: either as quotations in his interesting series of studies Hommage à Picasso in which he combines the principle of composition of Velasquez' Las Meninas with Picasso's paraphrases and thus achieves a new transformation of the famous picture or in his collages, which consist of photos and paintings or drawings.

Hamilton develops spaces, shifted, opening, transformed into another description of reality and everyday experience. He works on his own photographs, paints over them, puts them next to one another, uses them as background and offset for collages of high aesthetic distinction and minimal friction. Puzzles instead of punch-lines — but highly artificial puzzles.

Hamilton's late sixties' print "I'm dreaming of a white Christmas" is an addition which points backwards. Then the artist's concern was to change our visual habits, to interrogate reality by using the negative of a colour shot of the famous Bing Crosby film.

Then he presented us a topsy-turvy world, to teach us but also to amuse. Both the didactic and the entertaining are to be found here — in rather weaker doses.

*Ursula Bode*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 19 March 1981)



# Museum thefts reach 'alarming levels'

Thefts from German museums are reaching alarming levels. They range from the intelligent and well-prepared in which thieves outwit complex security systems to cases of naughty little boys breaking of the arms of statues of saints and walking off with them.

And the real specialists can even escape detection of radar systems.

This gloomy picture was painted by Dr Hans-Georg Schmeling at a conference on Security in the Museum in Göttingen.

Speaking to about 170 museum staff from all parts of West Germany, a museum security spokesman said that this development was a godsend to alarm manufacturers: "The market is getting better all the time."

Experts reckon that security at night is less of a problem, because of ultra sonic systems, radar, window-breakage and movement-detecting alarms. Big-time criminality was not a danger for museums. And the priceless works of art are well-protected.

Thieves come to exhibitions just like any other visitors and steal little things — an old cup here, a candelabrum or small oil painting there.

The director of Göttingen Museum said that they had no alternative but to use electronic devices to combat this kind of theft "because we do not want 'gorillas' in every museum as in the USA."

At the conference a number of devices were presented which, while not completely foolproof, are so designed as to keep the thief busy for as long as it takes for the police to arrive after a secret alarm has been set off.

Herr Schmeling explained that in some museums visitors were allowed to touch exhibits in special display cases but as soon as an exhibit was lifted an alarm was set off.

But the danger to German museums comes not only from thieves or even acid throwers. When Moritz Heyne, founder of Göttingen Museum, wrote to the city council about a new museum building 90 years ago he said: "A heating system is necessary. A lighting system, on the other hand, is not."

The present director of Göttingen Museum agrees. "The greatest danger to our sensitive exhibits is daylight and artificial light. Ideally, we would present our exhibits in semi-darkness."

Textiles in particular are affected by ultra-violet light and fade. Leather and wood tend to crumble and glass objects darkens.

Staff in Göttingen Museum are instructed to dim or switch off lights behind visitors, especially with silk altar cloths and pastoral clothing.

Schmeling said that it was absurd that huge amounts of money were available for buying expensive paintings and other prestige objects but that not enough was spent on preserving these things in good condition.

He said at least enough money should be made available to keep the most expensive items in fully temperature-regulated rooms or glass cases and behind cold light.

"Our task is to collect and to preserve. We neglect the latter at our peril", said Schmeling.

*Werner Fuhrmann*

(General-Anzeiger, 12 March 1981)

■ RESEARCH

# Crusty facts revealed about the humble loaf

It took a modern electron microscope to enable scientists to classify bread as something halfway between whipped cream and brimstone in terms of viscosity or firmness.

What modern bread research is after is an alternative to the "doubly baked stone oven bread".

Bread is the *oldest composite food* invented by man.

The first *flat bread* was *probably* baked 12,000 years ago. A loaf of it made of course flour was unearthed in Switzerland, dating back to the fourth millenium BC.

*Around 2600 BC, the Egyptians* discovered that fermentation makes bread rise and gives it a fluffy consistency.

They managed to promote fermentation with various substances and eventually learned to produce 50 different types of bread.

*Most of this knowledge* was lost in medieval times and it was not until the 18th or 19th century that chemists rediscovered the principles of fermentation.

Today's consumer in Germany can choose from some 200 different types of bread. *They differ more or less clearly in* taste, shape, size and colour.

What makes a bread good apart from its taste are such qualities as: easy cutting, a consistency suitable to take various spreads and, of course, the manner in which it lends itself to being bitten into and chewed.

Our bakers *have long known how to bake a good loaf but the knowledge as* to what accounts for these properties has remained sketchy.

The most important thing in making bread is the dough, a mixture of flour, water and such additives as *yeast*, salt and sourdough.

*The additives are meant to promote* fermentation: in other words, to convert the glucose in flour into carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) and aromatic substances.

Once kneading has given the dough the right consistency, the $CO_2$ gas bubbles are encapsulated, preventing the *gas from escaping and turning* the dough into a kind of foam.

The physical properties of this foam are somewhere between whipped cream and brimstone, depending on firmness.

If the dough is too firm it cannot rise and if it is left to stand too long the gas will *escape and the loaf collapse.*

Baking imparts firmness to the foam, turning it into bread. *Physicists speak of* a porous, gelatinous mass consisting of flour — something resembling a sponge.

If the baker wants his bread to have a crunchy crust he pipes steam into the oven *at the beginning of the baking* process. If, on the other hand, he wants a soft crust *that does not part from the* rest of the loaf he simply omits the steam.

Though the mechanics of it have been known for a long time, the reasons were *not discovered until the advent of* the electromicroscope. It turned out that the starch granules in flour are completely swollen and glued together in the crunchy type of crust.

The swelling is caused by the steam piped into the oven which, on contact *with the still cold bread, condenses like* dew.

As the baking process continues, now with dry heat, the water is withdrawn from the crust, making it crunchy.

*Immediately* after being taken out of the oven, the bread starts to become doughy.

The water content of the crust, originally less than ten per cent, now becomes equalised with that of the rest of the loaf, *making the* crust tougher the longer the bread is left standing.

This suggests that when the *bread is* baked without steam there is too little water to fully swell the starch granules *on the surface.* This has been confirmed under the electron microscope which shows up *the inidvidual grains as not* being glued together.

Such grains cannot absorb water after baking, and this is the reason why a soft crust retains its property as it ages. In *other* words, doughy bread will always remain doughy.

A look through *the electron microscope* at the walls of the pores inside the bread shows that they, too, are not glued together and therefore appear as holes.

These holes occur when the dough *can no longer* withstand the expansion of the gas bubbles.

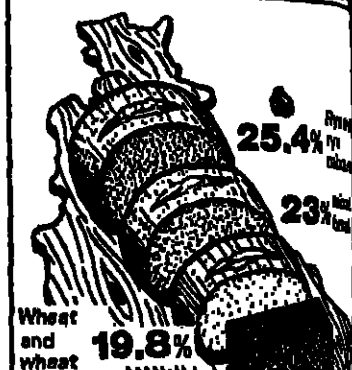
The fact that the pores are larger in wheat bread than in rye bread is because wheat has a higher protein content and protein makes the dough more elastic. On the other hand, the walls of wheat bread pores are *thinner.*

Larger pores and thinner walls are the reason why a loaf of wheat bread having the same weight as a loaf of rye bread appears larger.

*It is also the thinness of the walls of* the pores that makes the inside of wheat bread more elastic.

Modern bread research laboratories resemble sophisticated physics institutes.

*The tests that are carried out* include pressing various pieces of bread at specific speeds and measuring the energy needed to do so; measuring the pressure




it takes to bend and finally break it and, of course, experimenting with breads of the same type but made with *different additives.*

The ultimate objective is to find new raw materials for bread. The world population is growing rapidly and needs increasing quantities of the staff of life. Traditional bread cereals will not suffice and they must therefore be stretched *with raw materials that do not* affect the nutritional value but have entirely different properties when baked.

*Rudolf* We...

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 March 1981)

# Genetic experiments aim at rapid plant cultivation

A project group of the Max Planck Institute for Plant Genetics in Ladenburg, near Heidelberg, has just presented its initial findings on the development of plants from immature pollen.

In the early 1970s, growers pinned their hopes on two new methods that held the promise of commercial viability.

Botanists working in laboratories developed a method of regenerating *plants from isolated, wall-less cells.* And, second, they caused some stir by beginning with a project aimed at developing plants from immature pollen granules. It is this second method that the Max Planck Institute team has latched onto.

Humans, animals and plants pass on genetic information through chromosomes, one on the father's and one on the mother's side.

On *their emergence*, semen and *ovary* cells lose half of this double set of chromosomes because *otherwise the genetic* mass would multiply with every new generation.

Immature pollen grains, known as microspores, are the precursors of the *plant's male semen cells and therefore* still have a single set of chromosomes called haploids.

The Ladenburg researchers seized on the possibilities inherent in creating plant life from microspores.

The most important aspect here was *to achieve pure genetic lines as quickly* as possible, something that takes considerable time if done with traditional methods. Rye seemd the most promising plant for such experiments. Since rye flowers cannot inseminate themselves the past couple of decades saw relatively *few successes in developing new strains.* But haploids, it was hoped, would help overcome the problem.

Initially, the experiments were based on the pollen pods of rye since it is they that contain the *microspores.* They were put in a nutrient solution to see if it would be possible to prevent the individual cells in a pod from developing of their own accord.

The cells in the pod contain a double set of chromosomes, and the plant arising *from it would be identical with the* donor plant.

After a while, the researchers found that the timing in putting the pod in the nutrient solution is of paramount importance for the development of microspores.

*The plants resulting from the micro*spores can be haploid; but if they are to be fertile they must develop the double set of chromosomes as in a cultivated plant.

This doubling is achieved with colchicin, the poison of the *meadow saffron.*

But there are also cases where the plant doubles its set of chromosomes without outside influence. However, this does not make it identical with the *donor plant since only the single set of* chromosomes of the donor plant is doubled.

With the originally used nutrient, experiments yielded 0.2 per cent. In other words, of 1,000 pollen pods only two showed signs of growth.

The group then used a nutrient developed in China from a potato extract which increased the yield to ten per cent.

Here, the type of potato and *storage time are of paramount importance.*

Only one in 800 microspores developed into a mature plant.

The main objective of the rye experiments was to produce genetically clean strains in which the individual plants can fertilise themselves.

Hybrides of selffertilising wild rye (Secale vavilovii) and suitable cultivated types were used.

The Ladenburg researchers examined 36 strains grown from microspores for genetic purity. Nineteen were genetically pure, seven were mixed (i.e. had different halves of the double set of chromosomes) and ten yielded no findings because these strains were sterile.

The aim was to achieve self-inseminating and pure strains.

So far, the researchers say, cultivation from microspores is ... incalculable financial risks.

To assess future prospects of commercially viable techniques, the Ladenburg project needs more information on latest international research in ...

*Wolfgang* W...

(Kieler Nachrichten, 18 March 1981)

# Better testing cuts meat contamination

Rarely has consumer response been as dramatic as last autumn *when* reports of veal contaminated with estrogen *flooded the media.* Consumption dropped markedly from one day to the next. Baby foods had to be withdrawn from the market.

This consumer reaction has had more effect on meat producers than any threat of fines for the use of synthetic estrogen. *In any event,* there have been no recent cases of estrogen-contaminated veal.

This success is due to improved testing methods which led to the disclosure in the first place.

*The whole thing shows that food controls* must employ the most sophisticated of methods and that supervision must become stiffer.

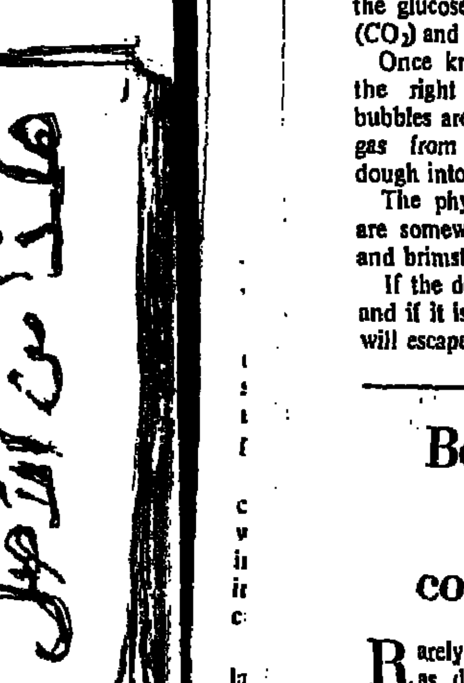
Bonn Health and Family Affairs Minister Antje Huber has therefore announced more stringent regulations for *the marketing of veterinary drugs.* Food controls will also be intensified.

Granted, not every piece of beef liver or every head of lettuce can be examined; but the lawmakers can increase the risk for farmers to such an extent that it no longer pays to tamper with food.

*Another major aspect is to find* ways and means of establishing the culprit in cases where food has been contaminated through environmental pollution.

*Werner Bollmann*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 March 1981)



■ THE OUTDOORS

# Mountaineering not just a matter of climbing

Every year sees German mountaineers fanning out to conquer the peaks of the world. Last year's crop was seven expeditions with a total 46 participants who set out to scale the Andes and the Himalayas.

Most foundered on poor weather and only 11 reached their destinations: Annapurna I, Kanchenjunga and the Shisha Pangma in the Tibetan Himalayas.

But none of this was any major pioneering work, says mountaineering expert Toni Hiebeler.

After World War II, it was the others, above all the British, the French and the Italians and, to some extent, the Japanese, who earned themselves mountaineering laurels.

"The remarkable successes of German mountaineers nevertheless don't reflect the true potential of mountaineering in this country", says Günter Sturm.

Together with Munich doctor Karl M. Herrligkoffer and Ulm notary public Gerhard Schmatz, he ranks among Germany's foremost expedition leaders for major mountaineering projects.

Experts say that there is no shortage of interesting targets although all first class peaks have been conquered. There is, however, a shortage of initiative and new blood as there is of experienced mountaineers, of financial support and a lobby to promote the interests of the top men in the field.

The German Alpine Club is starting to ponder ways and means of re-vitalising German expeditions.

Its committee for foreign mountaineering projects is unfortunately a house divided. Expedition mountaineers are frequently seen as an elitist group motivated by prestige obsession, a group which carries Western unrest to remote mountain valleys.

Alpine Club chairman Fritz März rebuts this criticism:

"In a day and age when openmindedness towards the world should be a fundamental attitude we shall continue to promote expeditions", he told a meeting of expedition leaders recently.

Apart from the problem with financing, it is above all the time-consuming organisational work that has made major expeditions more difficult and rare.

Just finding an attractive target is frequently a major problem.

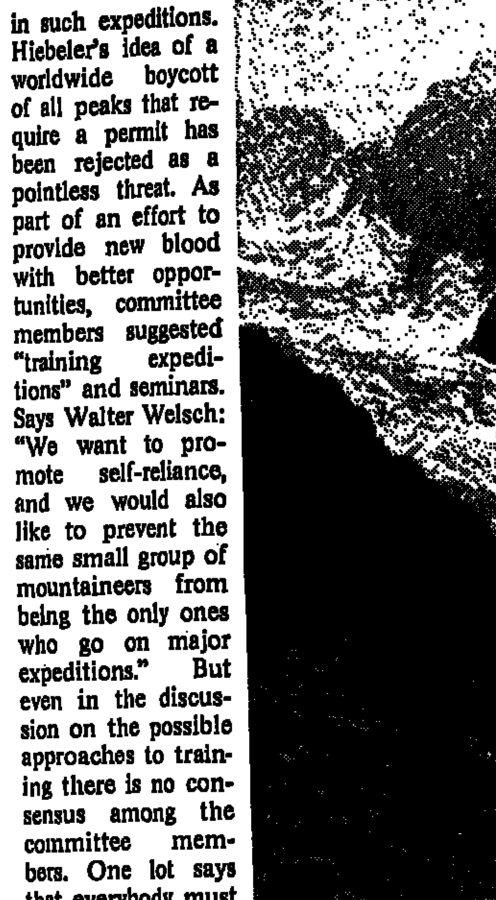
Hans Gloggner, 27, needed six months to study the available information material before being able to pick the 7,199-metre Lupghar Sar in Karakorum as his target.

Getting the necessary permit for the first scaling of the mountain took another year of battling with Pakistani authorities. Finally, in 1979, he scaled the peak.

Many Himalayan peaks are booked out for years, meaning that the prospective climber not only has to pay the starting fee which differs according to altitude but also has to exercise great patience.

The suggestion of committee Chairman Walter Welsch that the German Alpine Club should make the bookings for all interesting targets has not met with great enthusiasm from all quarters.

Taking the bureaucratic hurdles is part of the adventure for many participants in such expeditions. Hiebeler's idea of a worldwide boycott of all peaks that require a permit has been rejected as a pointless threat. As part of an effort to provide new blood with better opportunities, committee members suggested "training expeditions" and seminars. Says Walter Welsch: "We want to promote self-reliance, and we would also like to prevent the same small group of mountaineers from being the only ones who go on major expeditions." But even in the discussion on the possible approaches to training there is no consensus among the committee members. One lot says that everybody must gather his own experience while the others fear a mass assault on the peaks with all the dangers this entails for the environment and the mountaineers' lives.



Central European alps: less of an organisational prob[illegible] climb than many other ranges. (Photo: Berthold G[illegible])

Many major mountaineering feats have foundered for lack of money. Last year's German Tibet Expedition cost DM400,000. But not everybody has the talent and connections of Günter Sturm who is particularly adept at rund-raising.

The current trend is therefore towards cheaper and smaller expeditions along the lines of Reinhard Karl who tackled the Nanga Parbat with one friend.

Some people hold that the state should subsidise expeditions as it does other types of sport.

Günter Sturm is not alone in his [illegible] that "mountaineering being a p[illegible] sport, expeditions deserve more p[illegible] tion than, say, the construction of [illegible] jumping facilities for the very [illegible] group of people who engage in t[illegible] sport." The committee for foreign mo[illegible] neering intends to reinterpret its p[illegible] tional guidelines and put them [illegible] broader basis.

But with a budget of only DM[illegible] a year promotion is restricted [illegible] pfennigs per member, says Sturm a[illegible] the promotion practices of the 400,[illegible] member organisation.

*Sabine Re[illegible]*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 Ma[illegible])

# Youthful queue grows for 'alternative holidays'

So-called alternative holidays are more in demand among young people than ever before, and the dozen or so organisations that offer vacations at work camps, work on community projects and similar activities are booked out long before the summer. This year's programmes list more than 100 such holidays in 23 countries.

Take a common scene. A beat-up old pickup draws up in front of the village café. Ten boys and girls aged between 18 and 25 jump out and run to the café. The owner doesn't need an order.

He is already waiting for them with a tray full of soft drinks and beer. The perspiring bunch downs the beverages, not bothering to use a glass.

A few minutes later, a second group arrives, loaded down with baskets full of freshly picked peaches, fruit that has become overripe and can therefore no longer be exported.

These young people, too, are part of a work camp which helps with harvesting in northern Greece. The village is Stavros, some 80km west of Salonika.

For the past ten years *Kolpingwerk* and its Protestant counterpart CVJM have been arranging such holidays for secondary school and university students, apprentices and young people in general, with that fertile and untouristised part of Greece as their target area.

The region played a considerable historic role during the time of Philip II and his son, Alexander the Great.

It might seem paradoxical that young Germans should be helping with the harvest in a country that has a high rate of unemployment and where one million people a year seek work abroad.

But these villages in northern Greece, noted for their fruit and tobacco, need these extra hands only during the few weeks of harvesting. For the rest, the small farms are looked after by women and children.

Virtually all men are working abroad, many in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Agricultural produce is not enough to provide a living and the nearby canneries have more job applicants than they can absorb, notwithstanding starvation wages.

The women, who have to look after the smallholdings on their own, are delighted about the help from abroad.

Says *Kolpingwerk's* Bruno Reifenrath: "What we want is to be of genuine help on the one hand and, on the other, to provide young Germans with an opportunity to familiarise themselves with day-to-day life in the very villages from which many of our foreign workers come."

The new groups of harvest hands that arrive in Stavros every two weeks soon learn about the high esteem in which former Greek "guest workers" are held at home.

The young Germans are welcomed in German by Mayor Mouratitis Sotirolos who spent four years in Baden-Württemberg with his family.

Everybody considers him a genius, and he is constantly touring the countryside — repairing machinery, showing construction workers a trick or two and checking the freshly harvested fruit.

He became a jack of all trades in Germany where he started work carrying the toolbox for a repair gang of a utilities company.

But his years abroad did little to change the typically Greek friendliness and hospitality.

Many young harvest hands are put up by local Greek families, a first encounter with an entirely different and curiously conservative world.

For the first time in their lives many of the youngsters find themselves in a small and totally untouristised village.

An interesting experience is to see returning "guest workers" trying to transplant something they have learned to covet while abroad.

Stavros, for instance, now boasts a German café opened by a villager who worked as a waiter in North Rhine-Westphalia. It is complete with gnomes, fountains and scooters for the children.

People come from afar on weekends to admire the collection of kitsch and what they consider big city c[illegible]. Still, business is flourishing for the walter.

During their two weeks as h[illegible] hands the young people work from [illegible] to 11.00 and then again from 4[illegible] 7.00 in the evening. This is followe[illegible] a one-week sightseeing tour by [illegible] which the organisers consider a ne[illegible]sary climax.

Curiously, most participants are [illegible] appointed about this part of their [illegible] day, saying that the two weeks' w[illegible] was the fun bit.

Work camps in other countries [illegible] similarly organised but the activities [illegible]fer.

*Kolpingwerk* and CVJM offer w[illegible] ing holidays in an Israeli kibbutz or [illegible] ping build a school in the bush of s[illegible] hern Cameroon or working on a c[illegible] munity house at an altitude of [illegible] metres on the eastern slopes of M[illegible] Kenya.

This entails living local style wi[illegible] electricity or running water.

There are also working vacations [illegible] Germany which involve helping to [illegible] children's playgrounds, loking after [illegible] dren and work on environment p[illegible] tion projects. Here, two out of three [illegible]ticipants are young foreigners.

Youngsters who have worked [illegible] German project are likely to do [illegible] same thing abroad the following ye[illegible].

The working vacation network [illegible] spans the globe and many of those [illegible] join one of the organisations [illegible] such holidays remain faithful fo[illegible] years to come.

*Armin G[illegible]*

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, 21 Marc[illegible])



SPORT

# Draw keeps race open for soccer championship

est Germany is fortunate to have Bayern Munich as its representa- in the European soccer cup.

e Bavarians' excellent attacking per- ance in their away game against desliga leaders Hamburg — in a falsely described as the decider — them in the running for the Bun- title.

rn deserve the thanks of all foot- fans not blinded by partisan fana-. The 2-all draw in Hamburg did change the championship table but any things moving.

mburg SV, already acclaimed by as this year's champions, have reduced by this result to strong tenders instead of certainties.

With nine more games to go this sea- it would be a foolish man who put his money on Hamburg. The game erlined that the Bayern forward line stronger — a fact which Helmut hmidt, though himself a Hamburg , came close to acknowledging, ugh he diplomatically avoiding decla- any sympathies for either side.

However, the Hamburg crowd of 000 were not so unforthcoming. They enly applauded Bayern. Hamburg's at- ks were clumsy and complicated, mpared to Bayern's.

On the ball. Franz Beckenbauer, of Hamburg, attempts to beat Bayern's Paul Breitner (No. 8) and has Felix Magath up in support. The teams drew 2-all. (Photo: Nordbild)

The main Hamburg tactic is a familiar one: the cross from the left or right wing aimed for the head of Hrubesch, their bustling centre forward, who is so powerful in the air.

But this seems to be their only ploy.

The Bavarians have rather more tricks up their sleeves. They are more creative. They have a system but they do not allow it to become a straitjacket.

Bayern captain Paul Breitner did not rate HSV. And indeed it was surprising that the Bavarians did not take two points (for a win) back to Munich with them.

The first half was a demonstration of Hamburg's bankruptcy of ideas as they fell back into their own half, as if hypnotised by the Munich attack. They did not break out of this stranglehold until the first fifteen minutes of the second half when Magath converted a pass from Hrubesch to score and Hrubesch gleefully pounced on a bad Breitner backpass to ram in number two.

Hamburg then made the mistake of trying to sit on this lead. Rummenigge scored a final solo goal after confusing his markers and then Breitner made up for his error by scoring the equaliser with only minutes left.

Breitner was indeed the man of the match, controlling the park with lazy supremacy from midfield.

Franz Beckenbauer played a hard game at the back of defence, ably supported by tough central defenders Jakobs and Buljan. Kaltz lived up to his reputation as a fine attacking full-back, but his colleague Jürgen Groh was even better.

Neither manager was over the moon at the end of the day, though Bayern's Csernai got his own back on the media by stressing that Bayern had identified the problems and was now setting about solving them.

Csernai said that his approach to the Hamburg game was similar to that for the game against Banik Ostrau, which Bayern won 4-2. He said Bayern were one of the few teams who also played football away from home.

Hamburg manager Ristic was still recovering from the shock of losing a 2-0 lead. He admitted he had been apprehensive about the game. And he had every reason to be: Hamburg's three point lead no longer looks as formidable as it did.

*Hans-Joachim Leyenberg*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 23 March 1981)

# League change will mean fewer teams

he largest and most powerful sports organisation in Germany has won a of strength. And it is futile to ac- the German Football Association of ply taking brutal advantage of its su- ior strength.

The FA conference decided to intro- a single second division instead of two regional second divisions as at sent. The total number of Bundesliga s is to be reduced from 60 to 38, this means that 350 professionals become amateurs.

The clubs have accused FA president berger of confusing the delegates for ing that at the end of the day they not know what they were talking t.

This is an own goal by the clubs who complaining. There is nothing un- ocratic about tactics.

nd most professional clubs have nd no tactics to prevent the average s of second division clubs rising m DM298,000 to DM630,000 per an- n.

ose cures here would be problem- al, but all sensible proposals for re- ing financial health are surely better no plans at all.

hat remains is malaise at the Ger- FA again attempting to use its ngth in an area which is not the ain of clubs. It is simply unaccept- legally to expect clubs to act ex- d stadia. This is a decision for local horities.

The arbitration court recognised this . All parties can live with the ement. But they will not be able to comfortably with it.

This is the clubs' fault. It is they who into debt.

*Frank Quednau*

(Die Welt, 23 March 1981)

# Breitner's big day

German football can consider itself lucky that it has such a colourful personality as Paul Breitner of Bayern Munich.

Breitner is many things: midfield schemer, author, father, newspaper columnist and talk-show presenter. He also prevented the championship from becoming a foregone conclusion by scoring the all-important equalising goal against Hamburg.

Hamburg trainer Ristic admitted the season would have been something of a bore if his team had won.

Indeed, both sides had reason to thank Breitner, whose back pass was a welcome gift for Hamburg's bustling goal-getter Horst Hrubesch.

And in fact even Breitner's equaliser was doing Hamburg a favour. If they had won they would have gone into a five point lead at the top of the table and could have got the champagne out after the game. However, winning a championship would have meant the Hamburg directors paying the players DM400,000 or so in bonuses — and this money had to be earned. That means the crowds have to keep thronging through the turnstiles.

If a five-point gap had opened up between the leaders, the crowds would have stayed away in their hundreds of thousands for the rest of the season.

When Breitner does the right thing at the right time, tension is sustained. The fans will be back.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 March 1981)

# Trainer unhappy at draw for handball title

When he heard the draw for the 1982 World Handball Championships in West Germany, national team trainer Vlado Stenzel said that it could hardly have been worse.

West Germany — defending champions — have been drawn in Group A against the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the No. 2 in the Asian group. This could be Japan.

The standard of handball in Japan is now comparable with that in Europe.

However, if Japan should finish top in its group, it will play against the GDR in the finals. GDR trainer Paul Tiedemann certainly has more to fear from the Japanese than Vlado Stenzel has to fear from the No 2 in the Asia group.

So is it true to say that the draw could not have been unkinder to West Germany?

Hardly. West Germany are the defending champions. And they will be taking on the world's elite on their home ground.

What more do they want?

*Gert Bolzau*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 March 1981)